

WEATHER FORECAST

Victoria and vicinity for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday: Moderate to fresh north and east winds, continued fog with frost at night.

VOL. 79 NO. 120

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931—32 PAGES

TIMES TELEPHONES

Advertising Department..... 4-1111
Circulation Department..... 4-1112
Managing Editor..... 4-1113
News Editor..... 4-1114
Reporter..... 4-1115

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NEW CONCILIATORY NOTE ON MANCHURIA DISPUTE

Liberal Delegates Gather For Rally In Ottawa Western Canada. Sends Spokesmen To Liberal Sessions

Four Delegates From B.C. Join Eighteen From Prairies for Next Monday's Meeting of National Liberal Organization Committee in Ottawa; Thirty-four Delegates From Eastern Provinces; Liberals of North Vancouver Endorse Leadership of Mr. King

Special to The Times

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Prominent Liberals from the nine provinces of Canada will be in Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday next, when the National Liberal Organization Committee, formed in 1919, will meet. The list of delegates from the various provinces includes many of those who held portfolios in the government led by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, members of the Commons and the provincial legislatures, senators and others who have been active in the affairs of the Liberal Party.

British Columbia is sending four members of the organization committee. Alberta is sending five Saskatchewan seven and Manitoba six. Quebec will send seven, Ontario seven, New Brunswick seven, Nova Scotia seven, and Prince Edward Island six.

MR. KING CHAIRMAN
The sessions will be held in the Parliament Buildings and Mr. King will preside. A unique feature of the meeting will be the inclusion of Liberal women and young Liberals in the deliberations on the second day. On the invitation of Mr. King, members of the administrative committee of the National Federation of Liberal Women and the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada will join in conference with the National Liberal Organization Committee.

The National Liberal Organization Committee, which was formed at the 1919 convention when Mr. King was selected as leader of the party, has not met for several years.

B.C. REPRESENTATIVES

Delegates who will attend the meeting of the National Liberal Organization Committee from Western Canada are:

British Columbia:—Hon. Ian MacKenzie, M.P.; Senator J. H. King, M.P.; Deb. Farris, K.C., and George A. Martin.

Alberta:—Hon. Charles Stewart, M.P.; Charles Gordon and L. A. Giroux, M.P.P.

Saskatchewan:—Hon. J. G. Gardiner, J. M. Uhrich, M.P.; G. O. Thomas, M.P.; W. McPherson, K.C.; M.P.; Thomas Mil-

(Concluded on Page 2)

Maroon and White Color Scheme For 1932 Auto Plates

Automobile owners may look for something more artistic than the black and white automobile plates that have adorned their cars during 1931. The color scheme for 1932 is maroon background with the figures in white. Work is proceeding at the Provincial motor license office of notifying owners of 99,766 passenger vehicles and 16,829 commercial cars in the province of the amounts due for licenses next year.

LONDON PAPERS CAUTION BENNETT ON TRADE TALK

Special to The Times

London, Nov. 21.—Newspapers today joined in greeting Premier Bennett of Canada, who reached here yesterday on the first leg of a health trip which will take him to the south of France.

Pictures of the Canadian Prime Minister's arrival and stories of his expected meeting with Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, adorned front page news columns of morning papers.

The London News-Chronicle, after a reference to Premier Bennett's offer at the last Imperial Conference, remarked: "If Mr. Bennett comes here in expectation of serious discussion on business lines his stand-and-deliver attitude must be drastically modified."

GIVE AND TAKE

The London Morning Post in an editorial said: "The privileges already

MERCURY DOWN TO RECORD LOW HERE FOR YEAR

Temperatures Drop Sixteen Degrees Below Freezing Point Early To-day

Further Cold Snap Expected To-night Before Weather Becomes Milder

Temperatures reached a record low for the year early this morning as the mercury dropped to sixteen degrees below the freezing point. After a rise during the daytime the spell of frost was expected to continue to-night with several points being lost before mild weather followed.

ICE ON POOLS

According to F. Napier Denison the minimum on the ground at the weather station at the foot of Gonzales Hill was sixteen degrees. In the street at the same location it was twenty-two, while on the hilltop it was twenty-two on the ground and thirty in the standard screen. On pools around the city slush ice formed, varying from an eighth of an inch in thickness to considerably more.

COLD WAVE GENERAL

Throughout the entire province a cold wave persisted, with the thermometer registered sixteen below zero at Prince George to-day. Kamloops had a minimum of ten above, while the prairies also shivered under freezing conditions. Edmonton reported the mercury down to four below, and Calgary ten below. Zero temperatures were felt in Saskatchewan with snow and a northwest gale reaching blizzard proportion in the north.

Fair but particularly cold weather was forecast for to-night. A rise was expected to-morrow as the city returned to moderate conditions, with the mercury to four below.

Stormy conditions were reported far out at sea.

BODY FOUND NEAR RAILROAD IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Nov. 21.—A partially burned body, dragged from a shallow grave by desert animals, was found near railroad tracks at Yermo, Calif., to-day by detectives investigating the alleged killings of two men by Gilbert Collier, itinerant blacksmith.

NOTRE DAME IS DEFEATED 16-14 BY CALIFORNIA

Notre Dame Stadium, South Bend, Ind., Nov. 21.—Southern California ended Notre Dame's three-year football rule in a dramatic 16-14 victory before 52,000 spectators to-day.

Notre Dame Stadium, South Bend, Ind., Nov. 21.—Southern California ended Notre Dame's three-year football rule in a dramatic 16-14 victory before 52,000 spectators to-day.

given the Dominions in the anti-dumping act and the more evident of our intentions. We feel sure that no Dominion, least of all the Dominion of Canada, will fall short of our hopes when we talk over prospects and enterprises which must depend for their success and permanence on the old fashioned principle of give and take.

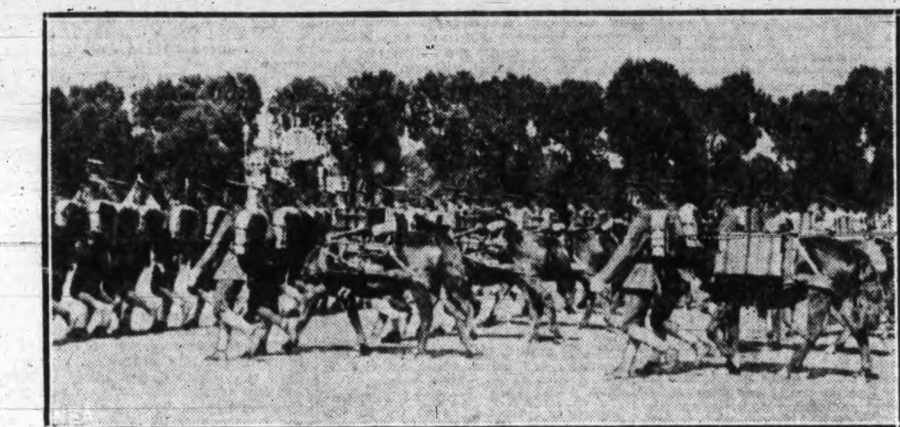
GREETED BY OFFICIALS

When he arrived yesterday evening at the Waterloo Station here from Southampton, Mr. Bennett was welcomed by representatives of the British Prime Minister's office and Canada House, and by officials of Canadian banks and other organizations. He then proceeded to his hotel.

The Canadian Prime Minister was reticent with interviewers, and merely said it would be "discourteous" if he did not call on Mr. MacDonald.

Reports before his arrival said Mr. Bennett would talk over with British government spokesmen details of the Empire Economic Conference proposed to be held in Ottawa next July.

JAPANESE SAY TROOPS WILL RETIRE IN MANCHURIA WHEN CONDITIONS SAFE



Japanese reports to-day, supplementing statements of officers and the Ambassador at Washington, said some of the troops in the Taitshar region of Manchuria already had withdrawn in a southerly direction, but as to whether the units were large ones the dispatches did not say. The picture above was taken while a Japanese unit, ready for the field, was marching at Tientsin.

Civic Election Battle Lines Ready For Action

Mayorality Candidates Active as Drive Toward Polling Day Starts

Two Candidates Have Filed Papers; Eight in School Board Contest

Along the civic election battle-front this morning all forces were preparing for what promises to be the most active campaign this city has seen for a good many years. There are at least two candidates in the field for every vacant seat, while in some cases three and four are contesting the offices.

Although it is nearly two weeks to nomination day two of the aldermanic candidates have already filed their papers. They are E. J. Wakeman, proposed by Police Commissioner Mrs. Dorothy North and seconded by N. S. Fraser, assistant general agent of the C.N.R., and Walter J. Dandridge.

As far as new candidates were concerned the main interest to-day centred on the School Board contest in which Thomas Humphries may be a candidate. C. H. McMillan definitely announced that he will run.

Mr. Humphries, who said he was seriously considering entering the school trustee contest, is well known in the city. He was active early this year in waging a successful counter-campaign to the movement for the League which played a large part in defeating the plebiscite. Mr. Humphries is closely allied with young people's work and takes a keen interest in educational matters. He will make a definite announcement early next week.

BROTHERS IN CONTEST
Mr. McMillan, carpenter and builder, who has been a resident here twenty-one years, is a brother of Trustee J. S. McMillan, now seeking re-election to the board.

C. H. McMillan said he was specially interested in the technical training phase of the educational system. He said he realized the School Board would have to solve every co-operation.

(Concluded on Page 2)

FEDERAL WORK TO START SOON

Saanich Commences \$20,000 Observatory Road Next Week as Relief Project

Reconstruction of the road up Little Saanich Mountain to the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory will be commenced early next week, it was announced this morning by Reeve Wigram Crouch of Saanich. The municipality will do the work for the Dominion Government on a non-profit basis, the cost being estimated at about \$20,000. Reeve Crouch this morning received from T. W. Fuller, Chief Dominion Architect, telegraphic instructions to commence work as soon as possible. The message was in reply to a telegram from Reeve Crouch which stated that Saanich would only undertake the work if given a free hand in engagement of men to work on the job.

The road to the Observatory is expected to provide about five or six weeks' work under the municipal employment relief scheme. Men will be alternated in shifts of two weeks turn about, on a five-day week basis. Owing to uncertainty regarding the extent to which the Dominion and provincial governments will finally approve unemployment relief in Saanich, there will be no addition to the number of men given work. The new job will be substituted for municipal projects which can be deferred.

PRAIRIES HAVE SNOWSTORMS

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—With temperature hovering near the zero mark, the prairies to-day were experiencing flurries of snow and storms which in some places tied up motor traffic. During the night blizzards had its first blizzard of the season and this morning Winnipeg was in the grip of a storm of near blizzard proportions. The wind dropped a little early in the day.

Alberta got the bulk of the cold weather and Saskatchewan and Manitoba got the snow and the storms.

EVERTON WIN AND RETAIN SOCCER LEAD

Defeat Grimsby 2 to 1 in English First Division Match; Arsenal Beaten

Canadian Press

London, Nov. 21.—Everton continued their masterful course in English senior soccer to-day when they went to Grimsby and won by 2 to 1. The result is not so impressive as some of Everton's recent victories, but it kept them safely at the head of the championship table. West Bromwich Albion faltered at Newcastle and lost their position of runner-up to the Wednesday, who beat their fellow citizens, the United club. The Albion had an off day, being trounced by 5 to 0. An unexpected result was Arsenal's defeat at home at the hands of Chelsea, who won by the odd goal out of three.

Leeds United again added to their laurels by whitewashing Burnley by five goals in a Second Division match and safely holding their lead at the top of the averages.

In Scottish senior soccer, Motherwell had a field day at home against Ayr United, putting in six goals without response from their opponents. Celtic

(Concluded on Page 2)

Boy Hunters Of Gordon Head On Track Of Cougar

Imposing Gun But No Bullets in Hands of Young Expedition Leader as He Leads Comrades After Big Game.

The thrilling story of a big game hunt by a party of boys in Gordon Head for a big cougar that has been alarming the neighborhood was related to The Times by young Max Forster of Fulton Road to-day.

The great cat, measuring seven or eight feet was seen calmly stalking across Fulton Road about 9 o'clock this morning, the young leader of the expedition said.

"I went and got some of the boys and we went on a cougar hunt but we couldn't find it again," he said.

"Did you have a gun?" the reporter asked.

"Yes. We had a gun but we didn't have any bullets in it," was the naive reply.

Residents of Gordon Head have reported seeing what they believed to be a cougar during the week, but there have been no reports of poultry raids.

SEEK RELIEF PLAN UNDER NEW BASIS

Officials Reach Agreement on Proportion Costs For City's Programme

Want Approval of \$300,000 Scheme With City Contributing \$104,000

Re-arrangement of Victoria's \$300,000 relief programme to bring it in line for approval by the Dominion government was authorized by the City Council at its special meeting this morning following conferences during the last two days between F. M. Preston, city engineer, and H. McGeough, special unemployment agent for the Dominion government.

The plan has been forwarded by the provincial government to Ottawa, seeking reversal of the order which sliced the city's appropriation by one-third.

On the \$300,000 programme outlined this morning, the city would contribute \$104,262.50, the Dominion Government, \$150,000, and the provincial government, \$45,737.50. It was explained, in addition, the city would have to bear \$25,000 of the cost of piping for a thirty-inch water main as the Dominion Government regarded the proportion of material costs in this job as too high.

STILL NEED \$200,000 MORE
Mr. Preston informed the council that the programme, as adjusted, would provide work for the unemployed until the third week in January. During next month the council would have to make representations for approval of another \$200,000 worth of work already submitted to the governments. He had been given to understand that this would be reconsidered by the governments, he said.

The relief plan is divided into five separate projects. Macadam roads costing \$60,000 are planned, providing \$29,250 for labor and \$30,750 for material. For sewers, out of \$54,000, \$26,800 is for labor and \$17,200 for material.

(Concluded on Page 3)

Boy Hunters Of Gordon Head On Track Of Cougar

Imposing Gun But No Bullets in Hands of Young Expedition Leader as He Leads Comrades After Big Game.

The thrilling story of a big game hunt by a party of boys in Gordon Head for a big cougar that has been alarming the neighborhood was related to The Times by young Max Forster of Fulton Road to-day.

The great cat, measuring seven or eight feet was seen calmly stalking across Fulton Road about 9 o'clock this morning, the young leader of the expedition said.

"I went and got some of the boys and we went on a cougar hunt but we couldn't find it again," he said.

"Did you have a gun?" the reporter asked.

"Yes. We had a gun but we didn't have any bullets in it," was the naive reply.

Residents of Gordon Head have reported seeing what they believed to be a cougar during the week, but there have been no reports of poultry raids.

Two Sides Draw Nearer As Council Works Toward Manchuria Commission

THREAT MADE BY ROGERS ENDED WAR

Famous Humorist Wise-cracked Way into Town To-day En Route to Manchuria

Thinks Depression Will Stick, But Spring Will Start a Good Year

Will Rogers wise-cracked his way into Victoria to-day. He is a passenger aboard the Ss. Empress of Russia which is clearing late this afternoon for the scene of the world's latest hostilities.

"I just threatened to go over and they stopped the war," said the humorist before his departure for China. "I've got to go now, because I spent the last three weeks learning the names of two towns and one general."

"Here I am, on my way to the Orient, promising to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas, and it turns out they're going to get home in good time for their Christmas dinners."

"Seems like just the threat of my coming was enough."

THOSE WITH JOBS

The former Oklahoma cowboy comedian and newest addition to Hollywood's select film colony, found elements of humor even in times of depression, as he turned casually to that subject.

"Things ain't going to be any better this winter," he said. "You know there's two kinds of people. Those that say things are getting better are those that have got a job. You can't believe them."

"But next spring will start off a good year."

"It's not up to me to tell you people what to do, but I've never yet found a town lacking when the need was there and you have a need here now, just the same as most place else."

"Down in Arkansas, remember, that little town of England where they nearly starved a year ago? I got pretty well acquainted with those."

(Concluded on Page 2)

WILL DISCHARGE CIVIL SERVANTS

Many Dismissals Scheduled as Part of Government Economy Plan

Consideration is being given by the Provincial Government to sweeping reductions in the civil service staff, which in some departments may mean the dismissal of one worker in five according to reports emanating from the Parliament Buildings yesterday.

Many other economies are listed, in which municipalities, charities and public services may be hit, it is reported as cabinet attention is directed to budget problems intensified by extravagance when the Conservative government took office in 1928, and since made greater by the call on the treasury for unemployment relief.

FAIR REACHING CUTS

According to reports the cuts will be far reaching. Municipal and school boards may suffer considerably. Elimination or reduction of grants not based on statutory requirements, elimination of incidental public services, reduction of statutory grants and curtailment in public services are being discussed. Claiming savings running into hundreds of thousands have been effected for the present year, reductions running into millions are said to be aimed at for next year.

With \$250,000 already cut off the civil service payroll by reductions in salaries a further \$250,000 is predicted, and lists involving up to 30 per cent of the personnel, scheduled for retirement and some for dismissal, are reported to have been submitted to ministers.

Reductions are contemplated of \$300,000 to \$500,000 in the Lands Department, \$400,000 in the Agricultural Department and \$400,000 in the Public Works Department.

DR. FREELAND WINS HANDICAP

Bowie, Nov. 21.—Dr. Freeland to-day won the \$25,000 added southern Maryland handicap, feature of Bowie, outracing a field which contained some of the best three-year-olds and up to lead White Clover second over the line. Valencien was third.

MAN SAILING CANOE ACROSS ATLANTIC REPORTS ALL WELL

Canadian Press
London, Nov. 21.—The steamship Alameda Star radioed to-day she had picked up a message from a sailing canoe in the Atlantic, bound from Hamburg, Germany, to New York, giving the canoe's position as latitude 25 north, longitude 20.35 west, a position somewhat southeast of the Azores.

The message, which is believed to have come from Fritz Engler, who sailed October 14 from Hamburg in a rubber boat, said all was well. Engler, a second officer of the Hamburg-American line, claimed before starting his boat was unsinkable and he expected to reach New York in seventy days by way of the Canary Island and the Bahamas.

At Paris Japan Proposes League Board Investigation Throughout China; Council Approves Inquiry in Manchuria; China Insists on Japanese Evacuation Before Commission Carries Out Inquiry; as Council Adjourns Till Next Week Hopes Grow Peaceful Settlement Will Be Achieved

SPEAKS AT LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION



VISCOUNT CECIL

CHINESE WILL NOT DEAL IN JAP ORANGES

First Shipment Arriving Monday to Go Entirely to White Dealers

"No can do," is now the universal reply of the Chinese vegetable and fruit dealers in British Columbia when offered Japanese oranges for distribution.

A general boycott has been declared as a result of the Manchurian situation, and not a single commodity of Japanese origin will be handled by the Chinese. It is understood a heavy fine will be imposed by Chinese fruit and vegetable dealers' unions if any Chinaman breaks this rule.

On Monday the first shipment of commodity of Japanese origin will reach Victoria. A total of 282,000 bundles of oranges are now on the way to Canada, 100,000 of which are intended for consumption in B.C. and the balance in the prairie provinces.

CHINESE BUTTER

In previous years the Chinese have handled approximately 50 per cent of the fruit. The importing firms which handle the shipments for British Columbia report that the Chinese in the province are extremely bitter at the Japanese and refuse absolutely to have any association whatsoever with commodities from the Nippon Empire.

On the prairie, although the Chinese vegetable dealers are not so strongly entrenched as in British Columbia, the same conditions prevail.

WHITES GET BUSINESS

The importers are diverting the entire business of retailing of the Japanese oranges to white dealers. Because of this local white dealers are looking forward to a brisker business than was at first expected, though prices on Japanese oranges will be higher this year. The fact that the oranges must be paid for in U.S. funds subjects Canadian dealers to the present unfavorable exchange and this is one of the main reasons why prices will be higher. It is anticipated that the consumer will pay about \$1.10 a box for his Japanese oranges.

DR. FREELAND WINS HANDICAP

Bowie, Nov. 21.—Dr. Freeland to-day won the \$25,000 added southern Maryland handicap, feature of Bowie, outracing a field which contained some of the best three-year-olds and up to lead White Clover second over the line. Valencien was third.

MAN SAILING CANOE ACROSS ATLANTIC REPORTS ALL WELL

Canadian Press
London, Nov. 21.—The steamship Alameda Star radioed to-day she had picked up a message from a sailing canoe in the Atlantic, bound from Hamburg, Germany, to New York, giving the canoe's position as latitude 25 north, longitude 20.35 west, a position somewhat southeast of the Azores.

The message, which is believed to have come from Fritz Engler, who sailed October 14 from Hamburg in a rubber boat, said all was well. Engler, a second officer of the Hamburg-American line, claimed before starting his boat was unsinkable and he expected to reach New York in seventy days by way of the Canary Island and the Bahamas.

SEARCH MADE FOR MISSING BALLOON PILOT

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A search party of twenty-five, missing in an attempt to qualify for a balloon pilot's license, was either floating over Lake Erie or down somewhere in Ontario across the lake, attendants at the Cleveland airport said to-day.

Vanik has not been heard from since he took off in a 35,000 cubic foot gas bag at 8.31 p.m. Thursday. He carried food sufficient for only one day and ballast adequate for only twenty-four hours flight. The pilot probably drifted north-eastward over Lake Erie, weather reports indicated.

By F. I. LIPSEY JR.
Associated Press Correspondent
Paris, Nov. 21.—Japan to-day proposed an investigation throughout China under the auspices of the League of Nations, the League Council approved an investigation in Manchuria, and China's representative on the Council agreed to consider the proposal when it is presented in written form.

The Chinese insisted, however, that evacuation of Manchuria by Japanese troops should be made a condition of any investigation. The Japanese spokesman said his government was ready to withdraw its troops as soon as it was assured Japanese nationals in Manchuria were safe.

HOPES BRIGHTER

The Japanese proposal made no reference to Japan's demand for treaty recognition, and this omission was accepted in league quarters as an indication Japan was in a conciliatory mood. This belief encouraged hopes that the Manchurian dispute may ultimately be settled peacefully.

When these arrangements were completed the Council adjourned its open meeting until Japan submits its proposals in writing and the Chinese representatives consider them.

The conflict over evacuation of Manchuria was not removed, but conciliatory expression by Japan and the Chinese and Japanese spokesmen created a more hopeful atmosphere and gave rise to a belief in some quarters an agreement may soon be reached.

SUPPORT VOICED

During the debate on Japan's proposal Viscount Cecil of Great Britain approved the Manchurian inquiry and received the support of delegates representing France, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Guatemala, Peru, Panama and Ireland.

Gerhard Muller, the German spokesman, expressed the opinion the League's immediate task was to end armed conflict in Manchuria and not to try to solve the whole Chinese problem at once. Alejandro Lerroux of Spain agreed with him and asserted the proper basis for settlement should be conditions of security and not questions of treaty recognition.

REPORTS FROM OBSERVERS

Lord Cecil, M. Briand and Vittorio Solola of Italy offered to place at the League's disposal the services of reporters stationed in the country now in the disturbed areas of Manchuria.

Dr. Sze, clarifying China's stand, said his government was not for a moment opposed to an impartial inquiry, but he asserted he could not discuss such a proposal on any basis which did not provide for immediate cessation of hostilities and an immediate beginning of Japanese withdrawal from Manchuria.

M. Briand told his colleagues he had received an enormous number of telegrams from all parts of the world expressing faith in the League and confidence in its efforts to restore peace.

(Concluded on Page 2)

Woman and Little Boy Lose Lives in Fire

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Despite vigorous efforts by the husband and father, Mrs. Thomas Booth, twenty-five, and her five-year-old son, Thomas Booth Jr., were burned to death in a fire which trapped thirteen people in a tenement at the corner of Clinton and College Streets here to-day. Two people were injured in the blaze.

COLD AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—The thermometer this morning dropped to the lowest point recorded in this district this year, when it registered twenty-four degrees, or eight below freezing point, at 8 o'clock. The lowest mark reached previously since the beginning of the year was twenty-nine.

SEARCH MADE FOR MISSING BALLOON PILOT

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A search party of twenty-five, missing in an attempt to qualify for a balloon pilot's license, was either floating over Lake Erie or down somewhere in Ontario across the lake, attendants at the Cleveland airport said to-day.

Vanik has not been heard from since he took off in a 35,000 cubic foot gas bag at 8.31 p.m. Thursday. He carried food sufficient for only one day and ballast adequate for only twenty-four hours flight. The pilot probably drifted north-eastward over Lake Erie, weather reports indicated.

CLUB MEMBERS HEAR ADDRESS ON MANCHURIA

Dr. Mack Eastman, Speaking
in Vancouver, Deals With
Japan's Position

Canadian Press
Vancouver, Nov. 21.—The Japanese military authorities first gambled on the weakness of the Council of the League of Nations. Dr. Mack Eastman, research director of the International Labor Bureau, Geneva, said in an address to the Vancouver-Canadian Club yesterday, in which he dealt with the Manchurian situation.

"They did not expect it to show even greater moral strength and persistence," Dr. Eastman said. "They certainly did not foresee that their beloved empire would be placed three times in succession in the pillory of public opinion by a vote of 13 to 1. Without knowing the inner history of the debates, we can rest assured that when men of such spiritual calibre and intellectual pre-eminence as

Viscount Cecil, Aristide Briand, Senor Madariaga and others feel constrained, sorely against their will, to pass over the veto of a great power, hitherto a warm friend of the League, their reasons must be unanswerable.

U.S. PROMISE

"Japan must indeed be in danger of too highly regarding her solemn pledge under the covenant to submit in such circumstances to the Council's guidance. What will happen if she does not finally yield? I can not foretell. The answer to this question will depend in part on the extent to which the American administration is able, as chief sponsor of the Kellogg Pact, to live up to its spontaneous promise to support."

The past twelve months, said the speaker, had been possibly the worst in the history of the League—as well as the world—since the Great War. "But there are two heartening factors, the wholehearted manner in which the Roman Catholic Church is rallying to the support of the League and the 'gratifying evolution' of United States policy in the matter of cordial cooperation with the League."

RESEARCH GRANT

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—Gerald T. Evans of McGill University, Montreal, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, has been awarded a grant for medical research by the trustees of the Banting Research Foundation, according to advice received here. Mr. Evans is a son of the late W. E. Evans, formerly a teacher in the commercial department of the Britannia High School.

BRITAIN'S NEW DUTIES ARE TO START NOV. 25

Anti-dumping Act Enforced;
Canada to Increase Paper
Shipments

London, Nov. 21.—The first duties under Great Britain's new anti-dumping measure will become effective next Wednesday. The text of the Abnormal Importations Act, which was issued yesterday evening shows duties of fifty per cent, based on value, Dominion goods will not be taxed under the new legislation, the Dominions having full preference.

Some exception in the case of Canada may be made, however, according to rumors here, to block the possibility of United States firms sending parts of articles to Canada and assembling them there for shipment to take advantage of the preference.

The order imposing these taxes was made under the terms of the anti-dumping measure which earlier yesterday received royal assent after having passed all stages in Parliament. The following articles will be subjected to 50 per cent duties:

Metal furniture, cutlery, including surgical instruments and safety razors; hand tools other than agricultural implements, vacuum cleaners, wire sets and the component parts thereof, excepting valves, permanent magnets or batteries; typewriters.

Other articles affected include: Woolen manufactures, stockings and hose of silk or artificial silk, handkerchiefs, wholly or partly of linen; men's and boys' overcoats, mantles, suits, coats, waistcoats and trousers; all gloves except rubber gloves; paper and paper manufactures, tires and tubes, heels and soles, linoleum, oilcloth, and similar floor coverings.

The new duties also apply to all kinds of perfumery and cosmetics, including tooth paste, creams, deodorants, sachets, lipstick, rouge, grease paint, lotions and soaps. Toilet requisites also are affected, such as powder puffs, nail buffers, clippers, files and tweezers. The order, designated as "Number One" and signed by R. Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade.

The anti-dumping measure gives the Board of Trade authority to impose

duties as high as 100 per cent ad valorem on certain classes of manufacture and partially manufactured goods.

FROM CANADA

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—From the list of articles affected by the 50 per cent "first duties" under the Abnormal Importations Act of Great Britain, which will become effective next week, it appears Canada will stand in a position to take considerable advantage from the preference, especially in paper products. Figures covering the imports of the United Kingdom for the three months ended June 19 showed Canada sent newspaper valued at \$1410,000, paperboard to the extent of \$118,000, wallboard \$97,000, and bookprint \$11,000.

ARREST FACES EX-KING IF HE ENTERS SPAIN

Associated Press
Madrid, Nov. 21.—Any Spanish citizen to-day possessed the authority, from the National Assembly, to place former King Alfonso under arrest if he should cross the boundaries of Spain.

"The sovereign tribunal of the nation," says the Assembly's decree, declaring the former king guilty of high treason and banished from the country, "declares Alfonso de Bourbon outlawed and deprived of his civil rights. Any Spanish citizen may apprehend him if he attempts to penetrate national territory."

Bourbon, however, is not likely to face an executioner's block or guillotine. He was safe in exile in the comfortable remoteness of neighboring France as the Assembly handed down its decree yesterday.

The vote of the Assembly was by acclamation. It came after a five-hour debate in the Assembly's chamber, packed with richly dressed women and faultlessly attired men, many of them friends of the former royal family. The scene, inside the chamber and in the streets outside was more like the opening of the opera in the days of the monarchy than the setting for the trial of a deposed king for treason against the state.

Five Youths Arrested And Loot Recovered

Canadian Press
Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The wave of banditry which has swept the west was believed ended to-day with five juveniles in custody after their arrest yesterday at a vacant farmhouse four miles northwest of the city. Merchandise valued at thousands of dollars was recovered.

The old farmhouse proved to be a veritable Aladdin's cave when city police staged their raid. Stolen automobiles stood in the backyard; big drums of oil were stored in the basement; sacks of sugar were piled in the front room; stocks of groceries filled the kitchen, and cartons of cigarettes and tobacco were scattered in profusion all over the house.

Police believe the farmhouse was used as a storehouse until an opportune time for disposal of the stolen goods.

The Cultivation Of Delphiniums

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

Everybody likes delphiniums and a great many gardeners grow them. In fact, they may be considered as one of the most popular garden flowers grown on this coast. Now, by the way, is the best time to plant them.

One of the parents of the modern delphinium was Delphinium elatum, a tall-growing species, native of Europe and of northern India, and this has since been crossed with Delphinium formosum, which was introduced from Armenia towards the end of the last century. It was this latter plant that brought in the deep blue which is so characteristic of the present-day flower.

Delphiniums like a deep, rich mellow loam in which to grow. Every gardener cannot supply this, but every good gardener can, by good cultivation, the use of manure and good drainage, soon bring ground into the required condition to grow good delphiniums.

An ample supply of moisture is very necessary for these plants, particularly during the months of June and July, while the stems are being produced. It is almost needless to say that the hoe should be kept going, not only to keep the weeds down but also to keep the soil loose.

GROWING THE BEST

Delphiniums may be raised from seed and, if the seed is from good varieties, the chances are that one will get some good flowers. However, named varieties may be purchased at a reasonable price and those with small gardens are well advised to get hold of the best sorts because if plants are raised from seed a great many must be grown as only a small percentage will be of garden value. The named kinds may be divided in the fall or spring. The latter is the best on heavy land. The small divisions are then potted in light soil and carried in a cold frame until the roots become active when they may be planted in their permanent quarters.

SUCCESSFUL VARIETIES

Among the named varieties that have given satisfaction in Victoria the following may be mentioned:

Coquette, one of the best among the dark blues, Duke of Connaught, stately spikes of well-formed flowers in the richest shade of cerulean blue with a white centre. Dukey Monarch, one of Kilway's best introductions, being of a soft shade of mourning purple with a bronzy-black eye. The flower is double and full and the plant a vigorous grower. Hugo Portman, has enormous flat double flowers of a gorgeous pale blue. La France, is Cambridge blue with the inner petals shaded mauve. Lieutenant Commander is a real navy blue, large and strong-growing. Margo, the best of the sky blue and pink varieties. Moorshelm is pure white. Monarch of Wales is one of the best introductions of Mr. Watkins Samuel, the originator of the Wrexham delphiniums. It is deep blue-mauve and grows six feet high. Pannonia is a semi-double cobalt blue with a white centre. Princess Elizabeth is a large deep blue with a white edge. Queen Mary is a Cambridge blue with the inner petals shaded mauve. Wilhelm is a tall-growing lavender blue with a rosy reflex. Seven Rider

SEED AWARDS AT WINTER FAIR AT TORONTO

Canadian Press
Toronto, Nov. 21.—There was a big surprise in the judging results in seeds at the Royal Winter Fair here yesterday when an Ontario exhibitor carried off the grand championship award in wheat. It went to Douglas Hart, of Woodstock. There is a general impression that prairie spring wheat is much harder than the winter wheat grown in this province, but according to Prof. W. A. Squire, one of the judges, this is not always the case, as is indicated by this outstanding win.

Westerners, however, reversed the showing when it came to Ontario's specialty, alfalfa, and most of the wins went to Alberta, as well as first place in timothy. The championships announced were as follows:

Wheat—Douglas Hart, Woodstock, Ont. Junior No. 6.
Barley—Albert Robbins, Laura, Sask. O.A.C. No. 2, 21.
Oats—Eric Andersen, Wembley, Alta., Victory.
Rye—Albert Robbins, Laura, Dakot. fall rye.
Pea—Hector Charpentier, Clairvaux, Que.
Beans—J. F. Bradley, High Bluff, Man., pea beans.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT GIVEN

Canadian Press
Vernon, B.C., Nov. 21.—Thomas Oliver yesterday was found guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of Jessie Beattie, the Assize Court jury's verdict recommended leniency, and that Oliver be deported as speedily as possible. Mr. Justice Murphy remanded Oliver for sentence until the end of the assizes.

On October 15 last, Oliver claimed he was cutting down a tree and that when it fell it pinned the child to the ground. The following morning the boy was dead.

At a coroner's inquest on October 17 a jury censured the boy's mother for her neglect of the child, and a few days later she made a statement to the police that the boy's death was due to Oliver's brutal treatment. This resulted in his arrest.

In court the boy's mother testified that when coming home from work on October 15, Oliver had become angry at the child and had thrown him down a twenty-foot bank, and later had abused him in the roadway.

BYRD EXPEDITION

Associated Press
Brooklyn, Mass., Nov. 21.—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the explorer, who recently won word to an agent in Europe to find a suitable ship for an expedition, definitely said here yesterday he had chosen next fall as the starting time of his next expedition to the wastes around the South Pole. He indicated an effort would be made to recover the airplanes which had to be left behind by the last expedition. The report of the new expedition is further research and exploration.

SMALLER KINDS

So far we have spoken only of the tall-growing delphiniums. There is, however, another class called the Bella Donna section. These do not grow as tall and while the flowers are smaller they are wonderful plants for garden decoration and for cutting. The true Bella Donna is sky blue, while Bella Donna semi-plena is a semi-double form with iridescent blue flowers. Mrs. Thompson is a Bella Donna with the most beautiful clear blue flowers to be found among delphiniums. If the writer could only have one delphinium it would be Mrs. Thompson.

If you have not a planting of delphiniums in your garden be sure to plant some this fall, for there is no flower there is so majestic and beautiful in its season.

TURKEY SHOW IS HELD AT DUNCAN

Active Competition Shown in
Best Utility and Dressed
Bird Classes

Duncan, Nov. 21.—Cowan's Turkey Breeders' annual show was held in the United Church Hall on Friday, with some eighty entries. Several exhibits from Sanich were shown and there was keen competition in the two classes, for which the Cowan's Creamery Traders Limited offered valuable prizes, one for the best utility bird in the show and one for the best dressed bird.

The show was opened by Mrs. C. H. Dickie. The president of the association is Lieut.-Col. McLaughlin; vice-president, Mrs. W. J. Curry; secretary, W. J. Curry; executive committee, Miss Hubbard, Miss Buckmaster; judge, Rev. C. McDiarmid, Lady Smith.

The list of prize-winners follows:

DIVISION I
Class 1, exhibition bronze tom—1, C. Buckmaster; 2, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 3, T. H. S. Horsfall.
Class 2, hen—1, W. Taylor; 2, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 3, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Curry.
Class 3, cockerel—1, Mrs. C. Thugersen; 2, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 3, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Curry.
Class 4, pullet—1, 2 and 3, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.

DIVISION II
Class 1, utility bronze tom—1 and 2, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 3, Mrs. C. G. Powell.
Class 2, hen—1, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 2, Mrs. C. Thugersen; 3, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.
Class 3, cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.
Class 4, pullet—1, 2 and 3, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.

DIVISION III
Class 2, Naragansett hen—1, 2 and 3, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Curry.
Class 3, cockerel—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Curry.

DIVISION IV
Class 1, White Holland tom—1, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 2, T. H. S. Horsfall.
Class 2, hen—1, 2 and 3, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.
Class 3, cockerel—1 and 2, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.
Class 4, pullet—1, 2 and 3, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.

DIVISION V—BOURBON RED
Class 2, hen—1, Major G. A. Joblin; Class 3, cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Major Joblin.
Class 4, pullet—1 and 2, Major Joblin.

Special prize best dressed turkey in show—1, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 2, T. H. S. Horsfall.
Best turkey not owned in Cowan's—1, D. Robertson, Sanich.
Best male turkey, any breed—C. Buckmaster.
Best female—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.

Best pen male and female—1, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin; 2, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Curry.
Best male and female bred by Cowan's exhibitor—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin.

Heaviest old tom in show—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin (39½ pounds).
Heaviest young male—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin (34 pounds).
Heaviest young male—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin (34 pounds).
Heaviest pullet in show—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin (21½ pounds).
Judge of live birds in the show was Rev. C. McDiarmid, of Ladysmith, and judge of dead birds and special classes, G. R. Wilson, poultry commissioner of the Dominion Government live stock department of Vancouver.

INDIAN SKELETONS FOUND
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Nov. 21.—A four by ten and a half-foot Indian grave has yielded the skeletons of fifty men, women and children believed to have been buried some 230 years ago. The report of the finding of the skeletons was made yesterday by Albert H. Hooker, an authority on early Indian history, who for several weeks has been excavating near Lewiston to determine the truth of rumors "there was an ancient Indian burial ground in the vicinity."

Mr. Hooker said he believed the skeletons were those of members of the Senecas, a neutral tribe of Indians who settled in the vicinity of Lewiston. The cause of the deaths could not be determined by Mr. Hooker, he said. He believed they all were victims of either a plague or a massacre. In addition to the bones the grave gave up some of the earthly tokens of the Indians.

IT PAYS!

To Shop Where
Quality Is
Maintained

It is not necessary to buy inferior goods to supply your wants at the price you wish to pay.

Prices are down relatively as much on good quality merchandise as on poorer grades, making quality goods available at low price levels.

"Quality" is an important matter in this store. We have no "seconds" nor "sub-standard" goods. We are careful to see that there is no skimping on merchandise at any price.

Think It Over!

Angus Campbell & Co. Ltd.

1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET

Non-party Cabinet Urged in Manitoba

Canadian Press
Brandon, Man., Nov. 21.—Platform of the Progressive Party ruling in Manitoba stood outlined to-day with steps toward contributory unemployment insurance and financial agricultural efforts to aid debilitated farmers predominant. Alteration of tariff policies was sought as a means of promoting the flow of prairie grain to market.

At a meeting of more than 300 supporters of the Bracken government from all parts of Manitoba yesterday, it was decided to hold the door open for formation of a non-party Manitoba government, proposed six weeks ago by Premier Bracken but rejected by the Conservative opposition. Confidence in the provincial government and approval of its efforts to decrease the land tax were expressed.

U.S. Senator Says Japan Scraps Treaties

Associated Press
Chicago, Nov. 21.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California said here yesterday the situation in Manchuria was eloquent evidence of the ineffectiveness of treaties.

"Manchuria to-day is strewn with 'scraps of paper,' and Japan says: 'What are you going to do about it?' and the rest of the world says: 'Well bite—What?'" the senator said.

"It was not so long ago we heard a good deal about treaties being 'scraps of paper' and we denounced in loud terms individuals or countries who designed them or treated them as such. In 1922 we had the famous Nine-power Pact in which many nations, including Japan, agreed to respect the sovereignty of China. The treaty has been disregarded. Japan will take what she wants, and what Japan takes she keeps."

Economy That One Sees

To any dish Pacific Milk brings a perceptible economy. It takes less of it. Nearly all the letters mention this. Some families buy it by the case. Patrons have used it for 12, 14, 18 years. There are many reasons for its popularity. Economy is only one.

Pacific Milk

"100% B.C. Owned and Controlled"
Plant at Abbotsford

Catholic Bazaar—Victoria subdivision Catholic Women's League is sponsoring the annual three days bazaar in which all the societies of St. Andrew's Cathedral are also taking a very active interest. Continuing during the afternoons and evenings of December 3, 4 and 5, the bazaar promises to be well worth the patronage of the public. The usual stalls are being fully equipped with seasonal gifts, and the usual games, contests and attractions will be provided. Afternoon tea and hot supper will be served daily. 3, 4 and 5, the bazaar promises to be former years, will be devoted to the payment of taxes.

INTERNATIONAL

CROSS-WORD CONTESTS

\$500.00

COMPLETE IN ITSELF — MUST BE WON
NOTHING TO BUY — NOTHING TO SELL
A New Puzzle Contest Each Week

TWO ENTRIES
25c

CONTEST RULES

1. International Cross-Word Contests Ltd. will pay \$500.00 to the competitor who sends in an all-correct solution, or, in the event of no all-correct solution being made, to the sender of the nearest all-correct solution. If more than one equally correct solution the \$500.00 will be divided equally among the successful competitors, but no competitor will receive more than one share in any one contest.

2. All blank squares must be filled. Every blank square left unfilled will count as an error.

3. Solutions must be completed in ink. Fill in names and addresses in block capitals. You may send in as many solutions as you like. Additional entries may be made by Plain Paper or on Puzzle Blanks, which may be procured free of charge from the Company, P. O. Morris Ltd., 1110 Government St., or C. A. Steele, 616 View St., Victoria, B.C. Enclose cash, post office order, express money order, or bank order with entries; 3 entries 25c; 4 entries 50c; 5 entries \$1.00, and additional entries at the same rate. Send your entries together in one envelope. Entries accompanied by incorrect fee will not be accepted.

4. Entries must bear postmark of date not later than midnight, November 28, 1931, and be addressed to "Contest No. 2, International Cross-Word Contests Ltd., P.O. Drawer 425, Victoria, B.C."

KEEP A COPY OF THE SOLUTION YOU SEND IN

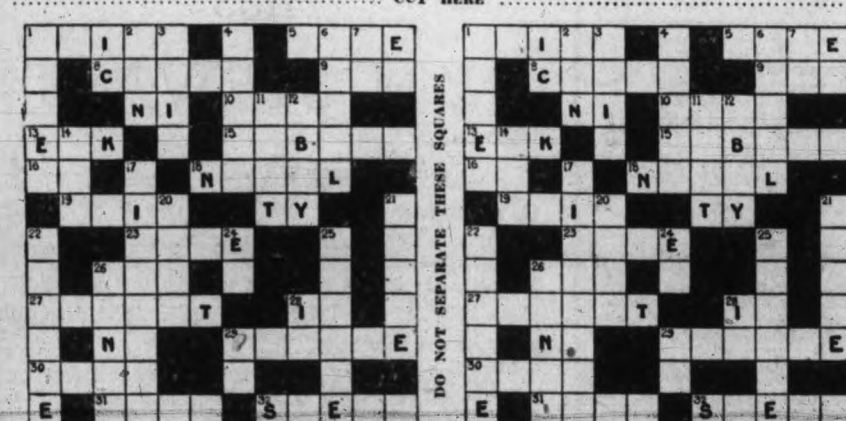
CLUES

- | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 19. To take sudden leave. | DOWN | 14. Distress signal. |
| 1. Part of the body. | 20. Describes a line of action. | 1. What the moon does. | 17. Dispute. |
| 5. A valley. | 21. To tap lightly. | 2. A relative. | 20. Footway. |
| 8. Heads are made from it. | 22. Nothing. | 3. Neat. | 21. It is pointed. |
| 9. Negative. | 23. Contraction of "idem." (the same). | 4. Bright light. | 22. To pet. |
| 10. Soon. | 24. To play in water. | 5. To make of no effect. | 23. A printer's measure. |
| 12. Water or river. | 25. Ornamental thread work. | 6. Behold. | 24. To keep close together. |
| 13. To check or find fault with. | 26. Listen. | 11. A small land and water animal. | 25. A drink. |
| 16. Thus. | 27. A four-footed animal. | 12. To submit. | 26. Same as 28 across. |
| 18. Post, about which are formed winding stairs. | | | 27. Father. |

HINTS TO COMPETITORS

The puzzle given below is capable of more than one solution. Competitors should, therefore, use both puzzle squares provided. More than one word may apply to some of the definitions. Select the word you think fits best, and you may then reject others which may look like alternatives. Use any standard English dictionaries.

CUT HERE



I agree to abide by the decision of the Promoters and enclose \$.....

NAME
ADDRESS

2

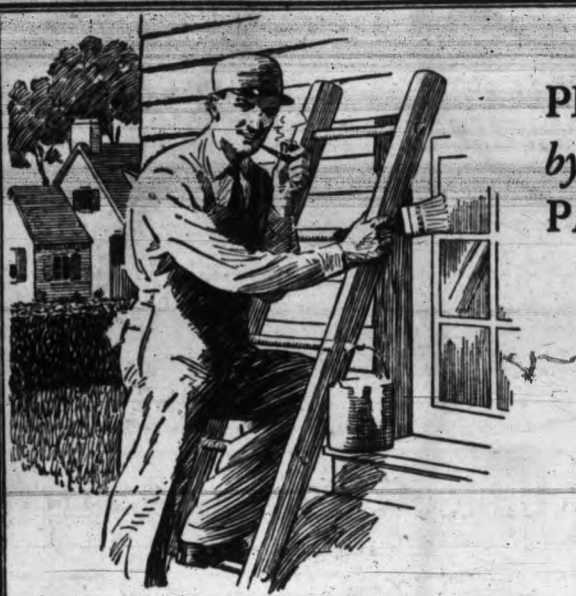
These Entries Must Bear
Postmark Not Later Than
Midnight, November 28
1931

Will your car skid—crash— perhaps kill someone this winter?

Secure extra protection by equipping now
with the ONLY tires specially designed to grip
treacherous roads and take your car through
deep slush, snow, and mud—the

PATENTED EXCLUSIVE (GRIPS LIKE A CLEATED SHOE)
DUNLOP
CREATED - GRIP TIRES
GREATER SAFETY—EXTRA MILEAGE—LOWER COST





PIPE TESTED by a HOUSE PAINTER

10¢, 15¢ and 20¢
packages
—also in ½-pound
humidor tins



TURRET TOBACCO

A good, cool smoke  Pipe tested
Turret fine cut for those who roll their own

LATEST BOOKS ON SHELVES OF LOCAL LIBRARY

"Man's Own Show—
Civilization" By George A.
Dorsey Is Critical

Lukin Johnson Writes "In
England To-day"; Thrill-
ing Book on U-boats

The following are the latest books
on the shelves of the Victoria Public
Library:

NON-FICTION

"When You Go to Hawaii You Will
Need This Guide to the Islands," by
Townsend Griffiths, discusses the seven
important islands of the Hawaiian
group and proves an entertaining guide
to the geography, history, industry,
society, scenery and government of the
islands.

"Tomorrow and To-morrow," by
Philip Barry, is a three-act play, first
produced in New York City in the
1931 season. Eve Redman, the lovely
wife of an Indian business man, is
characterized by a visiting psychiatrist,
who comes to give a course of lectures
at the university, as "an artist without
an art." The play is skillfully
presented but slightly pretentious.

"America's Primer," by M. L. Ernst,
is a graphic presentation of present
economic and social disorder. Though
this little book suggests in title and
intent the recently published New
Russia's primer, the two books are
quite dissimilar. The Russian book
is a real primer written for use in the
Russian schools.

"My Life Work," by Coady, Rodgers
and Belman, is a series of four vol-
umes, which give occupational in-
formation. The attractions, the re-
quirements, the benefits to be derived
and the obstacles to be overcome
all are treated from the point of view
of the young man who is planning to
enter a trade, and the information
is both reliable and accurate.

"In England To-day," by Lukin
Johnson, is really written in answer
to the question "How do you like
living in England after having been
away for twenty-five years?" In a
series of chapters he treats of Eng-
lish inns, churches, villages, trains,
roads, and of institutions such as the
Derby, Christmas, Parliament, illus-
trating throughout the often unex-
pected and sometimes depressing re-
actions of one returned wanderer.

"The Old Country" and showing the
difference between Canadian and
English customs and characters.

"Strategy in Handling People," by
Webb and Morgan, tells of the everyday
methods of successful men to in-
fluence other people. It discusses
such things as how to make people
like one, how to impress strangers, how
to establish influence over superiors,
subordinates and friends, and how to
inspire loyalty.

"Mirth and Mystery," by A. Fred-
erick Collins, is a live-wire. It is
filled to the brim with tricks, stunts,
puzzles, diversions, and various amu-
sements, which are bound to make dull
parties into memorable social events.

"U-boats Westward," by Ernst
Hachagen, is a German submarine
commander's own story of his ex-
ploits in the shadows, terror and mys-
tery of the depths. Few stories of
warfare in the trenches or in the air
can surpass in sheer heroism this
document of a submarine commander
in line of duty.

POPULAR ACCOUNT

"The Gentlemen Adventurers," by
Robert E. Pinkerton, is the first
popular account of the "Company of
Gentlemen Adventurers Trading Into
Hudson's Bay" to be written in twenty-
five years. This is a balanced account
of its record, giving special emphasis
to the interesting human elements of
the story and the part played by the
company in opening up and develop-
ing Canada.

"West Indies of To-day," by A. Hyatt
Verrill, points out the attraction, the
beauties, the interests and the little
known facts about these islands. The
author's forty years of intimate ac-
quaintance with the West Indies
qualify him to advise the traveler
about routes, rates and valuable little
details gained only by experience.

"Man's Own Show—Civilization," by
George A. Dorsey, is a panoramic sur-
vey of man's development. Civilization,
in this book, is regarded as the
results of man's own efforts without
aid or interference. There is a
severe criticism of religion in general
and the Christian religion in par-
ticular.

OTHER BOOKS

Other books received during the
last week are:

"Big Crops from Little Gardens," by
A. B. Ross.

"Lungs and the Early Stages of
Tuberculosis," by L. Brown and Fred
H. C. Heise.

FICTION

"Hunting Shirt," by Mary Johnston,
is a tale of the Virginia frontiers in
the last quarter of the eighteenth
century.

"Lone Wolf's Son," by Louis Vance,
pictures about everything known in
the more sophisticated circles of gang-
dom.

"Martin's Summer," by Vicki Baum,
seems to be the usual follow-up of
a best-seller. It is an amusing
enough piece but lacks the dramatic
intensity of "Grand Hotel"; "Martin's
Summer" is simpler in scale and
slighter in scheme.

"Murder at Hazelmoor," by Agatha
Christie, is not a whit inferior to
"The Murder of Roger Ackroyd," the
volume on which the author's celeb-
rity is firmly founded.

"Years of Grace," by Margaret Ayer
Barnes, is the first long novel by Mrs.
Barnes and deals with the girlhood of
her heroine in Chicago of the nineties
and her marriage with a typical Bos-
tonian, the World War, and finally
middle life and dramatic adjustment
to the new generation.

"August," by Knut Hamsun, is a
masterly book by the Norwegian
writer and one which will certainly
enhance his reputation as a writer.

OTHER BOOKS

Other books received during the
last week are:

"Kerry," by Mrs. Lutz; "Royal
Heritage," by Roland Pertwee; "Fair
Stood the Wind," by C. W. Lenanton;
"Four in Family," by Humphrey
Pakington; "Tuck-of-drum and Other
Stories," by Alfred T. Sheppard;
"Flowers for the Living," by Nellie
McClung, and "Sweet Virgin," by
Jane Lindsay.



165 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WINTER COATS

On Sale Monday

75 beautiful Coats, designed
in the season's newest styles
from broadcloth, chonga
cloth and silvertone. These
are trimmed with large fur
collars and cuffs of wolf,
muskrat, caracul, sealine,
French beaver and opossum.
Values to \$29.75. On sale
for

90 very handsome Coats, in-
cluding chonga cloths and
sports tweeds. They are
luxuriously trimmed with
collars and cuffs of French
beaver, muskrat, caracul and
wolf. Shades are blue, green,
brown, navy and black. All
superior grade. Values to
\$55.00, for

\$19⁷⁵ \$39⁷⁵

—Mantles, First Floor

"Dulfene" Chiffon Hose

In Fashionable Shades

Rainbow "Dulfene" Chiffon Silk Hose
of a nice fine gauge silk to top, with
dainty picot edge. Full fashioned with
Slendo heels. Shown in all the most
fashionable shades for daytime and
evening wear. Sizes 8½ to 10½. A
pair, \$1.50 and.....\$1.95

—Hosiery, Main Floor

Bathrobe Blankets \$3.95

All the newest colorings and designs
in Bathrobe Blankets of good quality.
Complete for making up, with silk
girdles to match. Each.....\$3.95

This year we present a special service
for those who have not the time to
make up their own Bathrobes—we
make up Bathrobes, supplying the
thread, buttons, etc., complete. \$2.00

—Staples, Main Floor

Our Dining-room Will Be Closed for a Few Days on Ac- count of Alterations to the Kitchen

Our Christmas Card Section Is Now Open on the Lower Main Floor

Cards for Overseas, from.....5¢
to25¢
Local Views, each, 10¢ and 15¢
Boxes of Cards, from.....35¢
to\$1.00
Raphael Tuck Calendars in great
variety. Priced from.....25¢
to\$2.00

—Lower Main Floor

Children's Books

Books, suitable for children from 7 to
10 years. Priced at 3 for ... \$1.00

A table of Children's Books at ... 50¢

Contains—
"The Great Book of Aeroplanes,"
"The Great Book of Sea Stories,"
"The Great Book of Fairy Stories,"
"The Little Ones Budget,"
"The Blue Book of Bugs Stories,"
and others.

Children's Books at 75¢

"The Big Book for Girls or Boys,"
"The Bumper Book for Boys or Girls,"
"The Big Book of the Zoo,"
"The Big Book of the Farm."

Children's Books at \$1.00

"The Red Book for Children,"
"The Rose Book of the Fairies,"
"The Aeroplane Bumper Book,"
"Granny's Fairy Stories."

"The Boys' Own Annual, price, \$3.25
"Chums' Annual," price \$3.25
"The Girls' Own Annual, price, \$3.25
"Pip and Squeak," one of the greatest
favorites. Price \$2.00
"Little Dots," price 75¢
"Our Darlings," price \$1.25
"Tiger Tim," price \$2.00

—Books, Lower Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Phone E mpre 4141—Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday, 1 p.m.; Saturday, 6 p.m.—Phone E mpre 4141

Salt Spring

Ganges, Nov. 21.—The monthly meet-
ing of the South Salt Spring Island
Women's Institute was held at the
home of Mrs. J. J. Shaw at Fulford
Harbor, Tuesday afternoon, with the
president, Mrs. R. Maxwell, in the chair.

A resolution drawn up by the Vic-
toria Women's Institute asking the
government for reduction in freight
rates was endorsed. A letter was for-
warded to the Vancouver Island Coach
Lines framing a resolution asking that
rates of the ferry stage service between
Fulford and Ganges be reduced to a
flat rate of 25¢, thus giving locally a
rate similar to that between Swartz
Bay, Sidney and Victoria.

Arrangements were made for a dance
to be held in the Institute Hall, Ful-
ford Harbor, on Christmas night, with
a three-piece orchestra from Victoria.

Tea hostesses were Mesdames J. J.
Shaw, A. Davis and T. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Cathrop and
daughters, the Misses Winifred and
Margaret Cathrop, have been spending
the past week in Victoria, visiting
friends.

Mrs. George Stewart of Beaver Point
Road has been visiting friends in Vic-
toria.

George Doidge of the forestry depart-
ment has left after having been sta-
tioned at Ganges during the summer.

Mr. D. Tweedhope of Ganges left on
Thursday morning on a visit to Vic-
toria.

Ian Paton of Victoria, who has been
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Scott at
Ganges, has returned home.

Mrs. P. Jones of Vancouver is the
guest of Mrs. G. S. Macintosh at
Madrona, Ganges Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walcott, who were
week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D.
Halley at "Bandal," North Salt Spring,
have returned to Maple Bay.

Mrs. Addison and her daughter
Phyllis have returned to Victoria, after
visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Eaton at
Ganges Harbor.

Capt. R. G. Halley of Vancouver has
been visiting his sister and brother-in-
law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Smith, at
Ganges.

Mrs. H. Fullerton and Miss Norma
Fullerton returned to Vancouver on
Tuesday after being the guests of Rev.
G. W. Dean and Miss Dean at Ganges.

Port Alberni

Port Alberni, Nov. 21.—Bob Searle,
of the staff of the Royal Bank of Can-
ada, has left on a three week's vaca-
tion. After visiting his brother at
Vancouver he will be the guest of his
parents at Union Bay.

Mrs. D. Hattie was hostess at the
tea hour at her home on Wednesday.
Mrs. H. Boothroyd was another of
Wednesday's hostesses at the tea hour.

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which
millions of housewives have found to
be the most dependable means of break-
ing up stubborn coughs due to colds. It
takes but a moment to prepare, costs
little, and saves money, but it gives real
relief even for those dreaded coughs
that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any drugstore, get 2½ ounces of
Pinex, pour it into a 16 oz. bottle and
fill the bottle with plain granulated
sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus
you make 16 ounces of better remedy
than you could buy ready-made for
three times the cost. It never spoils and
tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture
soothe the inflamed throat membranes
with surprising ease, but also it is ab-
sorbed into the blood, and acts directly
upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding
the whole system in throwing off the
cough. It loosens the germ-laden
phlegm and eases chest soreness in a
way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated com-
pound of Norway Pine, containing the
active agent of creosote, in a refined,
palatable form. Nothing known in
medicine is more helpful in cases of
severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex.
It is guaranteed to give prompt relief
or money refunded.

(Adv.)

Old Country BOOKINGS

"Do" England and the Continent this
winter... London and Paris for
the opera season, Nice, Cannes and the
Riviera in January... old world charm
and old world scenes wherever you go.

And as a prelude, take the "Continental
Limited", with its ultra smart refine-
ments, to the Eastern seaboard.

Canadian National offers every facility for
Old Country and European travel...
arranges passages, passports, hotel accom-
modation... You travel in carefree
comfort.

Low Rail Fares to Eastern Seaboard
For information, call or write:
CHAS. F. EARLE, D.P.A.
911 Government Street Phone E mpre 7157

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Something New

A superior line of Wreaths for Christmas decorations.
Made in our shop by disabled soldiers. From.....\$1.25
to\$2.50
Inspection invited. Our representative is now covering
the downtown section of the city

THE RED CROSS WORKSHOP
584 Johnson St. Phone E 3513

Want to Sell your Business for Cash

You would sell it, wouldn't you, if you got CASH and a
good price, too? The Times Business Opportunity Ads
get RESULTS... they have helped many to sell their
business. Let them help you. Phone to-day, use a box
number—no publicity is necessary.

The Times
Phone E 4175

Buyer and Seller meet through these columns



SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

GOOD POTATOES

Westholme Netted Gems, grown by Mr. Solly, one of the two Gold Medal farmers of Canada. The last word in Good Potatoes. Per sack \$1.35

1 tin Libby's Corned Beef 29c
1 bot. Libby's Catsup 29c
Del Monte Dri Pack Prunes 23c
2-lb. tins, for 23c

Conqueror Brand Guaranteed Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sacks... 35c
Fraser Valley Pineapple Marmalade, 2 1/2-lb. jar... 38c
Lemon and Orange Peel, lb... 16c
Imported Citron Peel, lb... 23c
Fancy Bleached Sultanias Per lb... 19c
New Jordan Almonds Per lb... 48c
Pure Extracts, 2-oz. bottles, 17c
Island Brand Fiji Pineapple, sweet and more tender than American Pineapple, 2s, per tin... 20c

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LTD.

612 Fort Street

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS

OS121 Groceries (3 Phones) OS135 Meats, Fish, Provisions (2 Phones)
ES031 Fruit ES051 Office and Delivery Inquiries

SMALL'S BAKERY

For Your Convenience—Our Superior

MILK-MADE BREAD

At Your Grocers



Hotel Strathcona

All-Outside Rooms

Comforts of Home at Less Expense

Low Winter Rates on Application

AI FIREPROOF BUILDING COSTS NO MORE
Owner Management Assures You Unusually Fine Service in Every Respect

LADIES' BRITISH BROGUES

New shipment just arrived. In brown willow calf and Scotch grain leathers, carried in several fittings. Outstanding values at \$7.50

MUNDAY'S

Sayward Bldg. Better Fitting Shoes 1203 Douglas Street

Prince Michael Sees Mother For A Few Minutes

Associated Press
Bucharest, Nov. 21.—Michael, boy Crown Prince and former King of Roumania, was homesick for his mother to-day.
Former Queen Helen, who is divorced from King Carol and exiled from the court, saw her son for a brief fifteen minutes yesterday as she rushed to Germany to the bedside of former Queen Sophie of Greece, her mother, who is ill.
The train made a brief stop at Sinalia, where Michael is staying and the boy dashed aboard. He threw himself into his mother's arms and was scarcely able to tear himself away when the time to leave came. Michael is ten years old.

PERMANENT WAVE
\$4.50 FULL HEAD
FIRTH BROTHERS
For Short Period Only
709 Fort Street
"You Just Walk In"

DR. MACK EASTMAN UNABLE TO SPEAK

The Women's Canadian Club received a wire this morning from Dr. Mack Eastman, of the Department of Labor of the League of Nations, Geneva, regretting his inability to accept the club's invitation to speak before them. Dr. Eastman is in Vancouver at present and his itinerary is very full. The next meeting of the club will be on Tuesday, December 8, when Mrs. Paul Smith of Vancouver will speak on "What We Expect Education to Do for Our Children."

(Continued on Page 9)

COLUMBIA W.A.

BUSY IN MANY FIELDS OF WORK

Anglican Women Send Much Clothing to Prairies; Gifts to Missions

Appeal for Unemployed Labor Camps Made Yesterday

A corporate service of Holy Communion in St. Matthias Church preceded the meeting of the Diocesan Board of Columbia W.A. at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, at which the celebrant was Rev. A. G. E. Munson, assisted by Rev. A. Acheson-Lyle, being formerly communicants. At the business session, which opened in the parish hall at 11:15 o'clock, Mr. Munson expressed a welcome to the board on behalf of St. Matthias W.A. and at the same time Bishop Schofield was welcomed and gave an interesting account of his recent visit to Alert Bay, where fifty-eight Indians were confirmed before large congregations.

BISHOP SPEAKS

The Bishop found Miss Dora White very happily established in her work as teacher at the village Indian school where she is already a great favorite with her young pupils. The Bishop urged all members of the W.A. to do their part in keeping up continuous intercession in the churches on the day of prayer for world conditions on Wednesday, December 2, which is to take place this year of the St. Andrew's Day intercessions for missions usually held on November 20.

A standing vote of sympathy with the family of the late Mrs. Neill was passed on motion of Mrs. George Kirk, president of St. John's, upon which branch Mrs. Neill has been for many years a member. A letter of sympathy will be sent to Miss Watson, who has been superintendent of kindergarten work at Cumberland, and of whose serious illness the board was informed in a letter from Miss Hellaby of Vancouver, who reported that Mrs. Finch is now carrying on the work in Cumberland among the Chinese. On motion of Mrs. F. M. Norris \$25 was voted for Mrs. Finch to provide a Christmas tree and cheer for her kindergarten class.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS WANTED

A very gratifying letter was received from the principal of the Alert Bay Indian school, Earl Anfield, by the Diocesan secretary, voluntarily renouncing the usual Christmas gifts and grants for the school this year, in order that others, more in need, may benefit. The cash gifts thus released were voted to be sent to the Columbia coast mission work. A request for gramophone records for use in the unemployed labor camps was brought in by Mrs. Phillips, secretary of the Columbia coast mission, who asks that they may be left in room 22 of the Christ Church Cathedral Memorial Hall.

The junior secretary, Mrs. Brooks, had an exhibition of the handicraft of the pupils at the Alert Bay Industrial School, which was greatly admired, also a quilt made by the members of the junior W.A. at Lasqueti Island, to whom a letter of appreciation and good wishes was voted by the meeting.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS

Mrs. H. V. Mills, girls' secretary, gave an interesting report of the recently held training course for leaders and girls which had proved most satisfactory and had aroused much interest among girls. In the absence of Mrs. Greenwood, owing to an indisposition, Mrs. Quinlan gave the report of the Church Embroidery Guild, and Mrs. J. R. Hartley gave the report of the "extra cents" fund in Mrs. Bengough's absence. All were pleased to hear that she is recovering from her painful accident.

A report of the presentation made to Miss Chapman before she left to return to England was given by Mrs. P. C. Niven, and Mrs. Laycock was able to announce that Miss Chapman had a pleasant journey and would have arrived at her home to-day. Mrs. P. Laycock was the speaker at the afternoon session, which was opened by Deaconess Robinson with a scripture reading and intercessions.

(Continued on Page 9)

PERSONAL

Mrs. H. E. C. Carry of Vancouver will arrive in Victoria to-morrow from the mainland on a visit to Mrs. E. G. Prior, St. Charles Street.

Mrs. W. R. McD. Parr of Mt. Newton will leave to-morrow for Seattle on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Eden Quinlan.

Mrs. Mary Swinerton returned to her home on Harrison Street yesterday after spending the last week in Vancouver as the guest of Mrs. H. Ritchie.

The many friends of Mr. Arthur Patterson of Wellington Avenue will be pleased to hear that he is recovering after his recent serious operation at the Jubilee Hospital.

Mrs. Beryl McCulloch of the Uplands was the guest of honor at a luncheon party for eight given at the Empress Hotel yesterday by her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Thompson.

Mrs. Charles W. Rhodes, Terrace Avenue, who has been visiting in Vancouver as the guest of Mrs. Homer Scheldt, has returned to her home in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Suscombe of Vancouver will be in Victoria to-morrow morning aboard the Canadian National liner Prince Henry. They are en route to Bermuda to spend the winter.

Among the Victorians sailing to-morrow on the steamer Prince Henry are Mrs. Lena Butler, going to Halifax, and Mr. T. W. Carlyle and Mr. S. B. W. D'Este on their way to Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Goggin and Miss C. M. Crawford reached the city yesterday afternoon from London and will sail this evening by the Empress of Russia for Hongkong.

Lord Edward Montague of Sooke, V.I., with Capt. Critchell-Bullock, went over to Vancouver Wednesday and Thursday morning by motor for California.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burns, well-known residents of Calgary, will spend to-morrow morning in Victoria aboard the steamer Prince Henry, on their way to the Canal Zone where they will spend several months.

Miss E. McDermott, who has been spending some days with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDermott, formerly of Victoria, has returned to her home in Regina, Sask.

Dr. and Mrs. Gordon E. Hansen of "Langdale," Cardigan Road, Uplands, will leave Victoria December 5 on the liner Empress of Japan for Vancouver, where they will visit with Mrs. Hansen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Way.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gaudier and Miss F. M. Artes, who have been spending several months in Victoria, will be among the passengers sailing to-morrow on the Canadian National steamer Prince Henry for the West Indies. They will leave the ship at Havana intending to spend the winter there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph, 624 Alpha Street, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Laura Jane, to Carl McCleod, second son of Mr. and Mrs. L. McCleod, of Westside, Saanich. The wedding will take place on the evening of December 31, at 8:30 o'clock, in Centennial United Church.

Mrs. Stuart Palmer and Miss Helen Palmer of London, England, who have been spending the last two months on the island visiting friends, left yesterday afternoon for the mainland, where they will visit until after Christmas when they will leave to spend some time in California prior to returning to their home in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Parfitt of 1421 Grant Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Elsie Eleanor, to Mr. Douglas Edgar Smith, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Smith, formerly of Victoria and Winnipeg. The wedding will take place in the Metropolitan United Church on December 19.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Shaw, of Pembroke Street, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Ethel Gertrude, to John Elford, youngest son of Mr. Leatham, of Gladstone Avenue, and of the late Mr. M. S. Leatham. The wedding is to take place on December 25 at St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay.

Miss Vera McNaughton entertained this afternoon at a tea at the Empress Hotel in honor of Miss Rae Rolfe, whose marriage will take place early in December. The invited guests were: Mrs. Wm. Rolfe, Mrs. Carl Gonsky, Mrs. Stanley Miles, Mrs. Harold Colman, Mrs. Alex Stewart, Mrs. J. Baxter, Mrs. Wm. Erickson, Miss Edith Farwell, Miss Olive Rines, Miss Claire Wechter, Miss Elsie Jenkins, Miss Isobel Ormiston and Miss Thelma Owen.

There appears to be every prospect of success for the bridge and mah jong party to be given by the Mary Croft, Esquimalt Chapter, I.O.D.E., on Wednesday afternoon next at "Mount Adelaide." In addition to the reservations already announced in the press, tables have been taken by Mrs. Albert Griffiths, Mrs. Otto Weiler, Mrs. T. A. Brady, Mrs. F. R. Ke, Miss K. Hall, Mrs. K. J. Johnson, Mrs. Arthur Youngman, Mrs. A. A. Warder, Mrs. F. E. Wright, Mrs. Jack Bray, Mrs. Mulcahy, Mrs. Mulcahy, Mrs. H. D. Davey. There are still a few tables available which may be secured on application to Lady Barnard, G-467, Mrs. G. P. Clarke, G-6404, or Mrs. T. W. Allan, G-5892. Non-players will be welcomed at the tea hour. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the nursery in Wainwright camp, the erection and equipment of which was undertaken by the chapter recently as a memorial to their beloved late regent, Mrs. Croft. The appropriate setting of the old home of Mrs. Croft, made available by the kindness of Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, will lend a peculiar interest to Wednesday's function, and many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to revisit the scene of so much former hospitality and of kindly furtherance of just such projects to help the needy as the forthcoming occasion will offer. The committee announces that play will commence at 3 o'clock. Players are requested to bring their own cards and markers.

PRETTY BRIDE



—Photo by Savannah

MRS. FRED MARCONI

Formerly Miss Ena Hilda Griffin, whose marriage was solemnized by Canon F. A. P. Chadwick at St. John's Church Wednesday evening.

ESQUIMALT GIRL QUIETLY WED

Miss Lillie Weeks Bide To-day of Roy H. Smith of H.M.C.S. Skeena

A quiet wedding took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the officiating clergyman, when Rev. O. M. Sanford united in marriage Lillie Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Weeks, of 823 Old Esquimalt Road, and Mr. Roy Howard Smith, of H.M.C.S. Skeena, eldest son of the late Mr. W. R. Smith, of Hamilton, Ontario, and of Mrs. J. Edwards. The bride was married by her father, Mr. S. G. Weeks, who wore a suit of flowers in a pale shade of pink, which she wore a hat of pink mohair adorned with French flowers. She carried an arm bouquet of Opuntia roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Elsie Jean Weeks, who wore a frock of flowered chiffon in flame color and a black velvet jacket. Her hat matched her frock and she carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums. The groom was supported by Mr. Reginald Barrow. Following the marriage service, a reception, at which only a few intimate friends were present, was held at the home of the bride's parents, Old Esquimalt Road. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on the afternoon boat for Seattle and after a motor trip through the State of Washington, they will return via Vancouver to Victoria, where they will make their home on the Burdette Road.

News of Clubwomen

L.O.B.A. Elects Officers.—Victoria Purple Star Lodge held their regular meeting in the Orange Hall on Wednesday evening, W.M. Sister Shand in the chair. The date of the annual bazaar is set for December 12. A miscellaneous shower will be held at the home of Sister Joyce, 1036 Caledonia Avenue on Thursday, December 16. It was reported that the county lodge intends holding another of their popular social on December 4. Sister Doane, past provincial grand mistress, conducted the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following results: "W.M., Sister Skett; D.M., Sister Kendall; chaplain, Sister Harper; recording secretary, Sister Bran; financial secretary, Sister Williams; treasurer, Sister Oliver; first lecturer, Sister Joyce; second lecturer, Sister Edmonds; director of ceremonies, Sister Russell; inner guard, Sister Walker; outer guard, Sister Dempsey; committee, Sister Hume, Sister Humphries, Sister Songhurst, Sister Ard, Sister Bragg; guardian, Brother Ashcroft; pianist, Sister Gough. Installation of the above named officers will take place on December 16.

Canadian Daughters.—A community sing, led by Miss Grace Adams, was a new feature of the programme, prepared by Group 3, Assembly No. 3, Canadian Daughters' League, yesterday evening in Shrine Hall at the regular social meeting. Mrs. Haundrel, leader of Group No. 3, read a poem entitled "The Scarlet Hunter," by Bliss Carman. Groups 1, 2 and 4 won the prizes for the best advertisements and business slogans for goods made in Victoria. Prizes for the best dressed couple preparing to go on a hasty trip were awarded to Mrs. T. Thompson and Miss D. Willing. Prior to the social programme a short business session was held. Mrs. E. Stewart, who represented the assembly at the armistice remembrance service, reported in placing of a poppy wreath on the cenotaph. Arrangements were made and conveners appointed for the social tea, apron sale and pivot bridge to be held December 9 in Shrine Hall.

James Ray Bazaar.—The Ladies' Aid of the James Ray United Church held a very successful bazaar on Wednesday.

NEURALGIA

THE agonizing aches from neuralgia can be quieted in the same way you would end a headache. Take some Aspirin tablets. Take enough to bring complete relief. Aspirin can't hurt anybody.

Men and women bent with rheumatism will find the same wonderful comfort in these tablets. They aren't just for headaches or colds! Read the proven directions covering a dozen other uses; neuritis, sciatica, lumbago; muscular pains.

Cold, damp days which penetrate to the very bones have lost their terror for those who carry Aspirin tablets with them! All drug stores, in the familiar little box:



OAK BAY HOTEL

MARINE DRIVE

Entertain In Its Distinctive Atmosphere

Afternoon Teas

THE ART OF Dainty Service

day in the social hall of the church.

Mrs. J. Hood, of Belmont Church, in a few gracious words, opened the sale and was presented with a bouquet of flowers by little Miss "Paddy" Brown. The large Christmas cake was awarded to Mr. Ed. Whitson of Kendall Street, and the cushion to Miss Cassidy of the West Coast.

Y.M.I. Bowling Team Dance.—The Y.M.I. Bowling Team announce that they will hold a dance and frolic on Thursday, November 26, at the K. of C. Hall, Morgan's "Musketiers" will furnish the music and the bowlers expect to see all their friends in attendance. Invitations can be secured from any of the following members of the committee: J. Bantley, J. Grant, T. Monaghan, T. Brien, Misses McLennan and Rees.

WOMEN'S GOWNS

SHOCK GANDHI

"Lowered His Eyes in Shame"

at Lady Astor's Reception

Yesterday

London, Nov. 21.—Mahatma Gandhi went to a reception yesterday evening at the home of Lady Astor. To-day he disclosed the gowns of the women who had caused him to lower his eyes in shame.

"Even in tropical India, where the temperature often reached 120 degrees, women never would dream of appearing in the streets half-dressed as they do in London," he said. "Western women are mad with their own vanity. They worship the God of fashion. It is sacrilege for them to allow beauty devices to mar the face God has given them, to pluck their eyebrows and distort their features."

Public "At Home"

At Aged Women's Home Wednesday

The committee of the Home for Aged Women will be "at home" on Wednesday afternoon from 3 till 5 o'clock, in accordance with a delightful custom established some years ago with a view to affording the general public an opportunity of inspecting this institution. The home is looking very attractive, having been recently renovated and decorated, many improvements being added for the comfort of the aged inmates, of whom there are at present sixty-nine in the home.

THE MODERN MAN BURNS HIMSELF UP

Excepting trained athletes, we modern men are puny creatures compared with our forefathers. Even athletes soon burn out eating acid-forming foods, the great cause of modern physical inferiority. From 50 to 50 Dr. Jackson was one of the units. At 50 Dr. Celer gave him four months to live, dying from acid-forming foods. He then invented alkali-forming Roman Meal. Before then he had lived on the ground floor, unable to climb stairs. Four years afterwards he climbed the fifty storeys in Washington's Monument, up and down, solely due to the alkalizing properties in Roman Meal. In September, 1928, when seventy, he ran five miles in forty-five minutes—was not even winded; again due to Roman Meal. Write for free booklet, "HOW TO KEEP WELL," and other literature, also sample of Roman Meal and Kofy-sol, the new alkaline beverage, to ROBT. G. JACKSON, M.D., 807 Vine Ave., Toronto 9, Ont. (Adv.)



Red Tag Sale

CIGARETTE LIGHTERS

Ladies' or Gent's Cigarette Lighters in various tones of mother-of-pearl. Regular 25c. Sale \$19c

KITCHEN CLOCKS

China dials, reliable movement. Regular \$2.00. Sale \$1.49

COFFEE CUPS

English China, Coffee cups and saucers. Regular \$1.25. Sale 79c

FINE QUALITY SILVER-PLATE; assorted patterns—

Reg. 10.00. Sale \$8.00

Reg. \$11.50. Sale \$9.00

Reg. \$14.00. Sale \$10.00

Reg. \$18.00. Sale \$13.00

COFFEE SPOONS AND TEASPOONS

E.F.N.S. Set of six, complete in gift box. Coffee spoons, Reg. \$2.00. Sale \$1.25

Teaspoons, Reg. \$1.75. Sale \$1.00

Mitchell & Duncan Ltd.

custom established some years ago with a view to affording the general public an opportunity of inspecting this institution.

The home is looking very attractive, having been recently renovated and decorated, many improvements being added for the comfort of the aged inmates, of whom there are at present sixty-nine in the home.

If anyone attending the "at home" committee, as the aged inmates rely largely upon reading for entertainment.

Ontario has 32,569 miles of surfaced highways, and leads all Canada in that respect.

The giving of a fine photograph is a dignified way of remembering friends at Christmas.

Savannah

1122 Government St. Phone G 9831

NEW STYLE NEW PRICES

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

NEW DUTIES ON
WOMEN'S WEAR

Anti-dumping Tariff on U.S. Imports Into Britain Next Wednesday.

Associated Press
London, Nov. 21.—Beginning next Wednesday, the chief of British women going to have to be "home grown" as it will be 50 per cent more expensive.

The list of imported articles of them imported from the United States—upon which the new "anti-dumping" tariff rates authorized by the government yesterday will be applied are the following: stockings and hose of silk or artificial silk; gloves, all kinds of perfume and cosmetics, including tooth paste, creams, deodorants, sachets, sticks, rouge, grease paint, lotions, soap, powder puffs, nail buffers, pens, files and tweezers.

The order was signed by Walter Dymally, president of the Board of Trade.

BANDON HOPE
FINDING NURSE

Third Party Returns After Fruitless Search For Miss Warburton

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—A search party led by F. W. Harrington, prospector North Vancouver, returned yesterday evening from traversing the countryside surrounding the headwaters of the Fraser River and reported no trace of Miss Mary Warburton, sixty-year-old nurse, missing in the mountains between Squamish and Harrison for a month. Mr. Harrington's party spent three days in the district, visiting all cabins in the neighborhood of the headwaters, and they know made the search difficult. Harrington's was the third party to search the whereabouts of Miss Warburton. Provincial police who have made trips over the route followed by the missing woman, have abandoned hope of finding her alive.

FATAL BEAUTY



Five men are reported to have committed suicide under the spell of lovely Miss Renee Gugg's enchanting eyes. The latest victim of the Austrian actress is said to be a young medical student, who shot himself after writing that he had been bewitched by Miss Renee's eyes.

Would Canonize
Edinburgh Girl
Who Died In 1925

London, Nov. 21.—Steps are being taken for the canonization of Margaret Sinclair, an Edinburgh factory girl, who died of tuberculosis in 1925. Archbishop McDonald, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, visited Rome recently in connection with the movement. Evidence has been taken on oath from several persons as to her saintliness and as to cures and other mysterious effects which are said to have resulted from her powers of intercession. Her grave in the Mount Vernon Cemetery in Edinburgh attracts many visitors.

Your Baby
and Mine

By MYRTLE MEYER ELDRED

INFANTILE HABITS MAY RESULT
FROM EMOTIONAL STRAIN

Once the habit of staying dry has become solidified in childhood, a return to incontinence can usually be traced to some emotional upheaval to which the child has been subjected.

In the case of young children, two years or more of age, the advent of a new baby in the family is often heralded by the renewed infantile behavior of the older child. Jealousy may be at the root of the trouble, or merely the unconscious desire to acquire some of the notice baby gets simply by being a baby. Whatever the motive, the mother's behavior will influence the child to cease making use of such weapons to win attention. Establish the child's position as an older child, who is so helpful to mother, who can run so many useful errands, to whom she can talk when baby is weepy. Suggest that the child be ready to go to school as real work is concerned, but it serves to increase the older child's self-importance, an emotion which he lost when the new baby assumed the centre of the stage.

SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES

The child just starting to school may be so overwhelmed by the social or scholastic difficulties encountered, that he returns to infantile habits as a result from the strain.

Here is an eight-year-old who states her own case. She said to a friend of hers, "I'll tell you how it happens that I wet the bed at night. I know you like me and won't make fun of me. Sometimes when I can't get my lessons right, the school teacher scolds me. When I do something Mama doesn't like, she scolds me. Then when I go to bed I think about their scoldings and the first thing I know I wake up and find the bed is wet. Then I am scolded and made fun of, and I just can't help it. If they wouldn't scold me all the time, I am sure I wouldn't do this."

MOTHER CAN HELP

Whether or not this is a conscious alibi for the child's habit seems to be beside the point. If she thinks this is the reason for her actions, she will unconsciously persist in it to prove her contention.

The child's confidence in her ability to stay dry has been shaken. It remains for the mother to make a real effort toward self-control in order to give the child no opportunity to feel that her mother's treatment is an excuse for her behavior.

BEDTIME PLEASANT

Unpleasant incidents of the day should never color the child's emotions at bedtime. There are always pleasant things to be done then: quiet games, a half-hour of reading, some jolly songs.

or just a general parental supervision of the child's work and a sympathetic interest in it. To send a child to bed with the day's happenings in her memory in no way improves her conduct. In this case it is destroying her subconscious control.

The leaflet on "Bed-wetting" may be obtained by any mother for only a self-addressed, stamped envelope sent to Mrs. Myrtle Meyer Eldred, "Your Baby and Mine" department of this newspaper. But when the underlying cause is as clear as this one, the mother's treatment should consist of lessening the strain on the child's emotions, thus proving to her again that she has the ability to control herself at night.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Forster and infant son of Seattle are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Forster, Cook Street.

Mr. Alexander Seon of Kelowna is a visitor in Victoria to-day. He will sail in the morning aboard the liner Prince Henry for Bermuda, where he will spend a winter vacation.

Miss Ivy Butler entertained at her home on Johnson Street with two tables of bridge, Miss J. Pearson winning the first prize and Miss L. Parker the consolation prize. Delightful refreshments were served by the hostess. The guests included Mrs. J. Murray, Mrs. C. Guean, Mrs. R. Freeborn (San Francisco), Misses Gladys Rennie, Iva Leeborn, Juanita Pearson and Lillian Parker.

Mr. J. H. Robertson of Farnham, Que., Mr. A. C. Duncan of Portland, Me., Mr. W. G. Wright of Edmonton, Mr. W. H. Klett of Denver, Mrs. H. Waterman of New York, and Mrs. J. H. Friedenwald of New York, Mr. W. Peterson of Seattle, Mr. J. O. Broisen of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. E. MacLeod of Vancouver and Dr. and Mrs. W. B. McCreery of Tacoma, are guests registered at the Empress Hotel.

Countess Jean de Sumanet, who with her husband has been spending the last few weeks in California, is filling several stinging engagements while in the south. On November 16 she gave two groups of society women's club in Los Angeles, and an American Thanksgiving Day, November 26, will appear in two groups in a special Thanksgiving program in the Hollywood Bowl, with Percy Grainger, the famous pianist, as the other guest artist. Count and Countess Jean de Sumanet expect to return to Victoria about November 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Loughheed entertained a number of young people at a delightful dance at their home, "Loughheed's," 3800 Harbor, yesterday evening in honor of their daughter, Norman and James. The reception rooms were attractive with masses of chrysanthemums in the bronze and gold colorings. Mrs. Nelson Loughheed assisted the hostess in entertaining the guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark, Miss Graves (Vancouver), Miss Sward, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Miss Sprague, and Christie Morrow, Margaret Moxam, Jean Brocklebank, Jean and Elizabeth Macdonald, Mavis Virginia and Iris Goddard, Joyce Adams, Nora and Peace Cornwell, Lillian Cox, Frances Oldham, Jean Hocking, Barbara Lloyd-Young, Joy Lloyd-Young, Messrs. Pinfold, Watson, Ken, and Bill Boorman, Aileen Little, Williams, Fuller, Hines, Fenton Oldham, Renwick, Hocking, Everett Goddard, Dan Harvey, Oldenberg and Francis.

CRITIC PRAISES
LOCAL ARTIST

Mrs. Melita Aitken Warmly Commended: Asked to Exhibit at Paris Salon

Mrs. Melita Aitken, well-known Victoria artist whose painting of "Peonies" was hung in this year's Royal Academy in London, has been accorded another distinction, that of being asked to exhibit her work in the Paris Salon, the greatest art exhibition held in France.

Clement Morroy, the eminent French art critic, in a recent issue of the Revue Moderne de Paris, said of her work:

"To be able to paint with flowers well, it does not suffice only to have good eyes and a certain cleverness of métier, you must like them and understand them, well. With one's eyes and one's hand, one can make good plates for botanical work, but the heart must intervene before you can make a work of art. One does not paint with colors," said Chardin. "One paints with sentiment." But what makes the beauty and interest of the flowers painted by Mrs. Melita Aitken is that her remarkable technique is coupled with such a profound and sincere feeling that instead of cold but faithful copies of nature, we have under our eyes living interpretations. The drawing of Mrs. Aitken is always precise, but without dullness or detail. Her colors are true and harmonious, never violent nor outre. Her compositions, always simple and beautifully arranged, are most often of a single variety of flower. Her "Peonies" exhibited this year at the Royal Academy in London are counted among the best things in the class figuring in the exhibition, when nevertheless good flower painting were not lacking. I understand that Mrs. Aitken, who has achieved great success in Canada, exhibited for the first time in London when the reception given to her work is proof of her very real and very sympathetic talent."

Mrs. Patrick Gannon
Buried at Nanaimo

Special to The Times
Nanaimo, Nov. 21.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Patrick Gannon was held yesterday morning from the Catholic Church.

Rev. Father Heynen conducted impressive services at the church and graveside. There were many floral tributes. The following acted as pallbearers: W. Culligan, W. Hamilton, J. Reynolds, W. Reynolds, J. McCormack and J. Husband.

WILL ASSIST
ARION CLUB

MISS AVIS B. PHILLIPS

of Vancouver, niece of Sir Percy and Lady Lake, whose beautiful soprano voice will be heard in two groups at the Arion Club concert on Thursday, December 3, at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

W.C.T.U. Objects
To Sale Of Rum
Candy And Cakes

Objection to the continued manufacture and sale of rum and butter candies and cookies was made at the monthly meeting of the District W.C.T.U. yesterday afternoon, and the attention of the Liquor Control Board will be drawn to this contravention of the act. A request will also be made that the section of the act dealing with advertising in this connection be enforced.

The meeting also passed a resolution, which will be forwarded to the Attorney-General, requesting that steps be taken to enable the residents of Esquimalt or other municipalities to cancel beer parlor licences.

The W.C.T.U. will make an effort to encourage women to use their franchise intelligently during the coming election. Mrs. R. E. Collis presided at the meeting and the following superintendents were appointed: Devotional, Mrs. Colford; flowers, Miss Sprague; public and parlor meeting, Mrs. F. C. Laing; fair work, Mrs. Saunders; press, Mrs. M. C. Wilkinson.

The union will look after the delegates to the prohibition convention in Vancouver.

On Tuesday, December 1, a play, "Aunt Susan's Visit," will be presented at the Victoria West United Church at 8 o'clock.

**Held Thirteen
Spades at Bridge**

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—Thirteen spades in one hand was the luck of Rupert Edwards, West Eighth Avenue, in a game of bridge played on Thursday night at the home of C. S. James, Nelson Road, Burnaby. Never having seen such a hand before, Mr. Edwards said that for a moment he thought it was "a frame-up," but as the bidding progressed it was a genuine deal.

His partner was loaded with diamonds and his opponent was struck in hearts, which forced Mr. Edwards to give spades. Needless to say he got two over his contract and finished the hand with a total of ninety-two points.

An Old Suit...

...carefully sponged and pressed looks smarter than a brand new one out of shape. Regular use of New Method Sponging Service is a real economy. It adds double wear to clothes, saves you money, keeps your things looking their best.

Suits sponged and pressed 50 cents

GARDEN 8166

New Method Dry-Cleaners

CAROL DICTATES
MARRIAGE TERMS

In Truce With Brother Forbids Religious Rite For Morganatic Marriage

Associated Press
Vienna, Nov. 21.—A truce between King Carol of Roumania and his brother Nicholas in regard to the latter's marriage to a commoner was reportedly reported from Bucharest last night.

The mediator was identified as Prince Friedrich Hohenzollern, brother of the late King Ferdinand and uncle of the two men.

King Carol was said to have sent a message by Prince Friedrich saying that he did not object to Prince Nicholas maintaining friendly relations with Mme. Deletij, his morganatic bride, but that he must not attempt to validate the marriage in a religious ceremony. He must not receive any official visits in his house or be seen publicly with her.

Prince Nicholas agreed to the king's demands, but it was not believed in court circles he would submit to dictation long.

COLUMBIA W.A. BUSY IN
MANY FIELDS OF WORK

(Continued From Page 5)

Mrs. O. L. Jull contributed an Indian song to illustrate some of the points brought out by Mrs. Laycock in her outline of a study class on India, in costume, which added to the interest of her very telling address.

CLOTHING FOR PRAIRIES

The response to the appeal made by the Dominion Dorcas society, Mrs. Brinner, for second-hand clothing for destitute families on the prairie, was wonderfully generous. Mrs. Christie, diocesan Dorcas secretary, reporting that nearly 600 pounds weight had been shipped, and two more bales are ready for shipment. Mrs. Christie asks that further contributions be sent to the room 22 in Christ Church Cathedral Memorial Hall, Vancouver Street, where the clothing will be assembled and packed. No contribution for the prairie work is to be sent to her house.

Mrs. Christie also asks that gifts for the Christmas bales for the Columbia coast mission be sent to her house, 604, Linden Avenue, not later than November 28; gifts of money would be gratefully received, clothing, utilities and some toys and Christmas cheer for the isolated families on the Coast.

The social service secretary, Mrs. Wilfrid Hartley, spoke of local needs

SINCE 1862

Since 1862 Weiler furniture has been noted throughout the West for QUALITY and GOOD STYLE... two essential factors in good VALUE. Shop at Weiler's for furniture that gives lasting satisfaction. Reasonable prices AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR.

WEILER'S

Quality Home Furnishers Since 1862
Government Street

not being neglected, and reported a River district as a result of hearing Christmas exchange, to avoid overlapping, being arranged in the city. In the absence of Mrs. Carver, registrar, her office was filled by Miss George Checkley, the attendance being ninety. Visitors included Mrs. Carman, Edmonton; Mrs. Winter, and Miss Abrahams of London, England, who has offered her services voluntarily for six months' work in the Peace

AROUND THE TOWN
with *Mistress Pepys*

No word has been received from the "Silver Arrow," which is now thirty-six hours overdue at Seattle. A lookout for the plane is being maintained and weather conditions are not unfavorable. Unless the manuscript is in our hands before to-morrow, it will be necessary to delay publication of *Mistress Pepys'* diary.

FINER SHOE
REPAIRS...Point the Way to New
Footwear Economy

NOW, footwear that you might ordinarily discard can be reclaimed to your entire satisfaction... repaired so expertly as to be good for many long months of extra wear. Think what a saving this means on your shoe bill! Take advantage of this service.

Modern, Up-to-date Machinery
Assures Satisfaction

We have installed the latest and most up-to-date machinery. By using this modern scientific equipment, by using only highly skilled craftsmen... by using only the highest grade materials we can guarantee perfect work... which means your complete satisfaction.

We Call for and Deliver to
Your Home

For Dry-cleaning, Pressing, Moth-proofing or Shoe Repairs our salesmen call and deliver to any part of the city. You will find our Shoe Repairing marked by the same high standard of quality which has won us our reputation for fine work in Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing. Phone E 7155 to-day.

Pantorium
DYE WORKS
OF CANADA
LIMITED
Phone E 7155

PANTORIUM

Have clothes, rugs or carpets permanently protected from the menace of moths when next cleaned or dyed. Upholstered furniture a specialty.

Fort
at
Quadra

Special Announcement

FOR ONE MONTH
Commencing Monday, Nov. 23, Until Saturday, Dec. 19

THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL PREVAIL:

Water Wave.....	50¢	Marcel.....	50¢
Finger Wave.....	50¢	Shampoo and Water	
Shampoo.....	35¢	Wave.....	75¢
Marcel, with full Bob		Shampoo and Finger	
Curl.....	75¢	Wave.....	75¢

THE SAME SERVICE AND EFFICIENCY AS AT REGULAR PRICES

A PERMANENT WAVE
OF DISTINCTION

TO-MORROW YOUR MIRROR WILL TELL A NEW STORY
You must not make the very common mistake of taking your appearance for granted. Almost everyone has unrealized possibilities. Our permanent wave, individually suited, can give you the desired attractiveness. Curls of enduring precision to grace and line the face, so necessary for the modern styles.....

\$5

Speed and comfort assured for Finger Waves and Water Waves with our ultra modern hair dryers, especially designed for this purpose. A large staff of operators, skilled in the art of Marcelling, Finger and Water Waving await to render courteous and efficient service. If Your Hair Is Not Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to Us.

No extra charge for Shampooing, Finger Waving, Etc., and the ends are curly—all included at \$5.00. Our Permanent Waving is done exclusively by Mr. Waude.

740
Fort St.

BERT WAUDE, Hairdressing
Phone E 4023

Victoria's Pioneer Permanent Wavers

Successor to Freer's

WE SELL AND APPLY NOTOX

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

You cannot buy such quality for less



'Fresh from the gardens'

Gems of Peril
by HAZEL ROSS HAILEY

©1931 BY NEA SERVICE INC.

Well, anyway, there it was on the chair—"La Moca," fifty-three-year-old, trainer, E. Jones, owner, H. De Loma. At least, she had a name to go on. Had Bowen been there to-day to see the race run? She wondered where Bowen was and if he had given up the chase altogether. If he had come, as he said he might, she had seen nothing of him as yet but the "Gypsy" had looked only the day before.

She sent the car along at break-neck pace, swerving past car after car on the crowded road in her hurry to get back to Miami and ask for mail at the hotel. Dirk had not written but she had not given up hoping. The party had discarded the idea of staying on the Gypsy, and had taken rooms at the Ambassador. Already the busy piers of society reporters had broadcast the party's presence. If Dirk had been uncertain where to write her, he need be no longer. Now if he did not write she would know why.

At the hotel Mary went immediately to ask for her mail, and as she turned away from the window, disappointed, found Bates at her elbow.

"They've gone into the bar," he said. "Listen, have you got a camera?"

"No. Why? Heaven knows this is no picnic trip for me!"

"Can you get one? And took up some excuse for taking that woman's picture? I want to send it back to the police department in New York. I've seen her face somewhere, either in the line-up or maybe on one of those posters the Surety sends over for us to look at."

"Maybe you've just seen her in the photo sections," Mary suggested indifferently. "She's a sort of minor nobility, you know. At least, her husband was."

"Yes. Very minor," Bates agreed, dryly. "Well, how about it?"

"I'll get one, of course, if you think it worth while. But hadn't you better forget the camera? If Dirk did not write to-morrow—if he didn't write at all—Bates saw that she was not paying attention. He touched her arm. "You listening?" he said sharply. "He added, "What I mean is if anybody eavesdrops on her boy friend, now, she'd shoot—get me?"

Mary laughed. "Nothing further from my thought," she waved him away. Obviously he had misunderstood the mock gallantry with which Bruce treated her. Angrily, she resolved to free herself of Bruce. It was a nuisance, having him always at her heels and, besides, it meant associating with the Countess, which was more than she could stomach.

Mary had included the woman in the party, partly as a gesture of conciliation toward Bruce, partly because her nominal status as a matron gave Mary a certain respectability. She wondered whether he had not regretted his hospitality since for that lady, with a quick eye to her own advantage, had immediately set about winning over Bruce's father with the most unctuous coquetry at her command.

Well, he did not seem to be receding from it too visibly, she decided, as she glimpsed the white-linen clad form of the old man seated on a divan in a far corner of the lobby, the Countess beside him. Although there was ample room on that long couch, she sat close to his side, her plump white hand patting his arm in a friendly manner. With an effort, Mary forced herself to go forward since they were evidently waiting for her.

"Ah, there you are!" the Countess cried, as Mary and Bates came up. "You will come with us, yes?" She dislodged one hand from Jupiter's arm to place it supplicatingly upon Bates' hand. An expression of exaggerated eagerness lighted her face, the heavy-lidded eyes peered childishly. She seemed to be asking some priceless boon, when as a matter of fact she was merely asking him to dinner. Mary looked away in disgust.

"We celebrate my winnings," the other woman prattled on. She cuddled the old man's arm within her own, lowered her voice coquettishly. "These people must be fond of you. They are very bad gamblers, these foolish ones—they bet on the favorite?" She lifted sleepy, malicious eyes to Mary, let them alight over the girl's head, before turning to the old man again. "One

received, by a sort of electric current, the word that a strikingly pretty girl was crossing the room and he was craning his neck to catch sight of her. What he saw made him pause open-mouthed, and put down his fork. He recognized the girl instantly and sat for a few minutes wrapped in deep thought. When he could, without making himself conspicuous, he managed to see who her companions were. . . and a fresh shock awaited him. The woman in the silver dress—who was she? . . . could she possibly be left-overs from the Thanksgiving feast. The girl who was doing with the darkness girl who was his own special prey?

He finished his meal hurriedly and looked again. It was she? The Countess, looking up just a moment later, missed the look that crossed his face and as quickly erased itself—the look of a particularly vicious dog who sees another running away with his bone. After the first surprised instant of recognition she smiled and cried out in her usual note of false gaiety, "Enrique!" and half rose to greet him.

The man came forward, a mask settling down over his own features, and bowed over her hand. An odd flush came into her hollow cheeks as she presented him to the others.

"This is my most dear friend, Count Enrique De Loma."

(To Be Continued.)

received, by a sort of electric current, the word that a strikingly pretty girl was crossing the room and he was craning his neck to catch sight of her. What he saw made him pause open-mouthed, and put down his fork. He recognized the girl instantly and sat for a few minutes wrapped in deep thought. When he could, without making himself conspicuous, he managed to see who her companions were. . . and a fresh shock awaited him. The woman in the silver dress—who was she? . . . could she possibly be left-overs from the Thanksgiving feast. The girl who was doing with the darkness girl who was his own special prey?

SISTER MARY'S KITCHEN

By SISTER MARY

Unless your family and guests have phenomenal appetites there are sure to be left-overs from the Thanksgiving feast. In your effort to provide an abundance you will be sure to provide too much, particularly of turkey.

However, the clever use of these left-overs avoids waste and prolongs the enjoyment of the holiday. If several delicious meals can be concocted from one bird, the expense of the first meal is justified.

The good sized pieces of turkey are not much of a problem, but the silvers of meat close to the bone test the resourcefulness of the cook if the meat is kept interesting and inviting.

Turkey trimmings are unusual and delicious. Tiny bits of meat can be used to good advantage.

TURKEY TRIMMINGS
One cup finely chopped cold cooked turkey, two tablespoons butter, four tablespoons stale bread crumbs from soft part of loaf, two-thirds cup milk, one-half tablespoon minced parsley, two eggs, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper.

Melt butter, add bread crumbs and milk, and cook, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and add turkey, salt, pepper, parsley and eggs slightly beaten. Turn into buttered individual molds, having molds not more than two-thirds full. Place in a pan of hot water and cover with buttered paper. Bake twenty minutes.

Remove from molds and serve with a creamed vegetable, such as peas or carrots.

Turkey suet is simple and satisfactory. Make a medium white sauce, add diced or chopped turkey and turn into a buttered baking dish, cover with coarse buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are brown.

Remove from baking dish. Remember not to overcook turkey when reheating it. Long cooking will make it stringy and tasteless. Any part of the made dish that requires reheating should be done before the meat is added.

Turkey a la King makes an excellent supper party dish. It can be made in the table in a chafing dish or made in the kitchen and kept hot over hot water. Make it just as you would chicken a la King, merely substituting turkey for chicken.

There are various turkey salads that are delicious. A combination of peas, celery and diced turkey is good. Shredded cabbage, green peppers and turkey is another piquant mixture. Cubed cooked chestnuts, celery and turkey, stuffed turkey, sliced celery and sliced stuffed olives; turkey, celery and English walnuts; meat or pecans; turkey, crisp bacon and diced tomato—these and many other combinations are possible.

A salad made of turkey, pineapple, celery and blanched and shredded almonds is light and delicious.

Sandwiches, plain and toasted, can be made in great variety.

When turkey bones are quite free from meat break the carcass in pieces, cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Add an onion cut in thin slices, some celery tops and a pint can of tomatoes. Simmer for an hour and strain. Then add half cup cooked rice and serve.

Turkey soup means the last of the turkey, but it will be welcomed with a sigh of regret if the left-overs have been painstakingly made and served.

Using 1929 figures, government statisticians place the wealth of Canada at \$30,840,000,000.

AUNT HET
By ROBERT GUILLEN

When she stepped out of the elevator she found Bates—a surprisingly altered Bates, resplendent in evening clothes—pacing the lounge, waiting for her.

"That dame gives me the creeps," he confided in an undertone as he met her. "I've talked some shady propositions in my day, but—," he shook his head to indicate bafflement. "It's just like I said," he added disgustedly. "Fighting? Who?"

"Him and her, Young Jupiter and the Countess. They went at it hot and heavy the minute she got in her room and he in his. Their rooms are connected, you know. He thinks she's inking too much of a play for his father and she says what's he always hanging around after you for, if he hates you so much. You've got her going, kid!"

Mary's laugh bubbled up and over. "Oh, that's too funny!"

Still giggling, she followed the head waiter across the room toward the balcony table at which their party was seated. Heads turned as she passed. The room was only half filled, owing to the early hour, but within a moment after the first lackadaisical dinner had looked up to see who was coming in the last man in the farthest corner had

"Now I'm gettin' old I don't mind confessin' that maybe I never done nothin' bad because I never had much chance."

(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Syndicate)

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"That guy places too much importance on money—that's the fifth time this week he's refused me a loan."

YOUR CHILDREN

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

There are so many things that children do in fun that have a decided bearing on their behavior in later life. One of them goes by the appalling name of "compulsion."

We hear a lot about "obsessions" and "compulsions," but "compulsions" are more or less obscure in the parental vocabulary. Let me try to explain what they are. A compulsion is not indigenous to children. If you go back every time you leave the house to be sure you have locked the door, although you are sure you did so before you left, you have a compulsion.

If it becomes a habit of which you cannot break yourself you can call it an obsession.

If, to go on, you know very well that you have put the correct address on a letter but begin to worry the instant it disappears into the corner box, that, too, is a compulsion, an obsession, if it gets bad enough. Do you worry about every letter you post? You would, perhaps, if you could, go over and lift every letter, look it over, and reassuring yourself that it was all right, go merrily on your way.

We are all full of such habits. They are more or less symptoms of nervousness, but like so many beginnings in childhood, Oh no, not the same habits—children do not, but they do have obsessions on letters or locking doors, but they do other things equally abstruse that lead to complications later, sometimes serious ones.

HABITS NOT OUTGROWN
Did you ever see your finger, tap your palm, and pound your fists together to let when you saw a white horse? To Lue one pass without the magic sign was bad—oh very bad. If you saw a white horse on your way, science and you perhaps ran a block to catch up with that horse and give the countersign. Did your code include crabs in the potatoes? Back then at the Smith's you knew very well you had to let a toe trespass. So back you trotted to do that particular pavement over again so that misfortune would not bring you to your coattails all day long. Or there was a pin you failed to pick up. Back to search for it.

We outgrow habits for a while. In fact forget all about them during adolescence, but by maturity, when the pull of illness or responsibility or worry begins to get in its work, and the outcroppings of early habit put in an appearance. We do not realize it but we have not grown up after all.

Of course it would be foolish to imagine that all children are inevitably affected by the silly little customs they pick up here and there as they grow up. But many of them do stick to make us rather miserable in later life is also true.

If you notice your child developing the compulsion habit, instilling on reading the last letter of every sign, for instance, and fretfully clamoring to go back for another chance if he do not do so—if he must tag his playmate last or feel all upset about it if he fails, or in any of a hundred ways become set in carrying out an unimportant impulse, I should try to get him out of it. Not by ridiculing him or scolding him, but by showing him in a sensible, friendly fashion that it is not necessary or wise. Later on, then, he will not be a slave to driving habit. Life brings enough his responsibility without the goings of trifling obsessions haunting us.

Mrs. M. E. Bourne Dies in Vancouver

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bourne, widow of Frederick A. Bourne of New Westminster, died this morning at the home of her son, H. A. Bourne, barrister, Marguerite Avenue.

The deceased had resided in British Columbia forty years, having arrived with her husband in 1890. Besides H. A. Bourne, she is survived by two other sons, Dr. Charles B. Bourne of Montreal and C. A. Bourne of New Westminster, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert Fetterly of Vancouver.

UNRUFFLED?



Miss. Len Meyers, eighteen-year-old Scandinavian girl has been awarded five gold medals, from different music academies, for her ability as a violinist, singer and conductor. Despite the deluge of honors, she was unruffled—except in her dress.

GLORIFYING YOURSELF

By ALICIA HART

Back in the "good old days" when hips and waistlines were in style, the stiffer everything was the more fashionable.

Fabrics, manner, diction all were proper to a degree of stiffness that is ludicrous in our nonchalant age.

Easy poise is to-day's smart watchword. Instead of rigidity of body, ease as the old corsets gave, figures to-day are supple and graceful. The ideal is to give the illusion of dancing when you really are standing still!

This means co-operation of all your muscles. It means complete mastery of your body movements. No gauche hands. No too feet. No stumbling or being embarrassed when you meet folks.

The foundation of awkwardness usually is lack of co-ordination of body and mind. You have dozens of muscles in your arms, legs and body that you don't even know about, scarcely ever use, but you can discover those that you must have to make you walk nicely, sit easily and bend without mental creaking.

Limbering up is the easiest way to start yourself on the road to poise. Conscious backbones are much more necessary than etiquette books in achieving social grace.

Most of the best exercises for limbering up your body are done lying on the floor. Of course your room should be perfectly ventilated, preferably the air should be cooler than you usually have it.

Stretch out on the floor and relax. Breathe deep and exhale. Then start unrolling that spine of yours that may have gotten all knotted up in the strenuous, strained life you lead.

Raise your knees and hold the end of your spine flat to the floor. Then clasp your fingers under your head and push first one shoulder up along the floor, then the other, until you are stretched out an inch or two longer than you might be standing. When you are as tall as you can be, let your arms drop to your sides, your knees sink and see if you can keep your spine flat to the floor. Then start the rolling exercise, by putting your arms above your head, then raising your body and trying to touch your feet. Two times is enough for the first day on this new exercise. Ten times, eventually, will do much to keep your spine limber and your body poised.

(Copyright, 1931, NEA Service Inc.)

TOSCANINI BACK; HUNTLY-GREEN IN PIANO RECITAL

To-morrow

12.15 p.m.—Arturo Toscanini, world famous conductor, returns to direct the New York Philharmonic Symphony; programme includes Beethoven's "German Dances," Haydn's "Sinfonia Concertante," containing solos for violin, cello, oboe and bassoon, and Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz." KVI.

2.00 p.m.—Gertrude Huntly-Green, former Victoria pianiste, in programme from Montreal following talk on "Canada, the World and Wheat," by Gratton O'Leary, Ottawa journalist. CNRV.

2.30 p.m.—Madame Louise Homer, contralto, on General Electric Twilight Hour. KVI.

5.15 p.m.—Helen Keller, internationally famous blind social worker and author, to speak. KOMO.

Monday

12.35 p.m.—Hon. Vincent Massey, returning from the Orient after leading the Canadian delegation at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Shanghai, to speak before Vancouver Canadian Club. CNRV.

Horoscope
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1931

This should be a really restful day, according to astrology. Benefic aspects dominate and there should be enjoyment of intellectual and spiritual things.

There is a promising sign for the priesthood, and especially for church services that take place in the morning. If several large congregations should assemble and interest in serious subjects should be active, the banners of many faiths there will be multiplied. It is a foreboding.

While there is likely to be an awakening of interest in religion, denominational controversies will multiply. A few religious prejudices and bigotry are under a rule of the planets that seems to indicate the millennium is at hand.

Increase in the number of young men desirous of studying for the ministry is prophesied and a desire to serve in the foreign missionary field may be prevalent.

While men and women are serving abroad under the banner of many faiths there will be added need of work in the great cities of this continent, astronomical progress, for they foresee the most amazing developments in human nature.

Entrance to a quarrel is likely to be easy to-day, and for this reason arguments should be avoided within the family circle.

Much gaiety is foretold for the coming week, which should be fortunate for sports as well as for social affairs.

An astrologer declares the contrasts between various classes in cities of the world. Although poverty may be widespread there will be many brilliant social events which really fulfill an economic law of balance.

Good signs press for serious books a period of much reading. Public libraries should prepare for greatly increased patronage.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a year of hard work that is successful. Danger from jealousy that might lead to disaster is indicated for a few subjects of this rule.

George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), famous English novelist, was born on this day, 1819. Others who have celebrated this birthdate include Justin McCarthy, 1829, author; Dugald Stewart, 1753, Scottish philosopher; and Howard Browster, 1870, composer.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931
Business and professional affairs should benefit from the resolute and steady level in the government according to astrology. One can begin the week with confidence and enthusiasm.

The astrologer is exceedingly promising to those who have the vision to behold future world conditions and can profit by what is disclosed.

Saturn is affected by several aspects that are most favorable to land tenure, agricultural prospects and city real estate.

Again the astrologer declares that the stars encourage home-owning and thrifty habits of living that assure safety.

Four years of recovery from changing financial policies, economic problems are foretold, and the wise will be cautious through the year of a national political campaign.

Under this planetary government heaven and earth are reborn, the stars seem to many wage-earning occupations, the stars seem to foretell.

This should be a fortunate away for conferences dealing with various forms of production from the land as well as outputs from the factories, the seers announce.

Better understanding between capital and labor are foretold as the year ends, and many will benefit through the winter.

Barbers, beauticians and all who give service for the improvement of the personal appearance will profit greatly through the winter, because of new fashions, astrologers forecast.

Radio Highlights

KVR, SEATTLE

To-night

8 p.m.—Forrest Fisher and string ensemble. NBC.

7 p.m.—Rafael Junior, NBC.

7.15 p.m.—States Hotel Orchestra, NBC.

8 p.m.—Esperanto lesson. NBC.

8.15 p.m.—After-hour with "Of Hunch," NBC.

8.30 p.m.—Rafael Junior, NBC.

8.45 p.m.—Hotel New York Orchestra, NBC.

9 p.m.—Valley and his orchestra, NBC.

9.30 p.m.—Vic Meyers. NBC.

10.30 p.m.—Palm Hotel Orchestra, NBC.

To-morrow

8 a.m.—Neapolitan Days, NBC.

8.30 a.m.—Josef Monti, concert pianist; Josef Stupak, violinist, and Oswald Maszuch, cellist.

10.15 a.m.—Secured songs. NBC.

12 noon—Salon orchestra, NBC.

2 p.m.—Madame Louise Homer, contralto, NBC.

3 p.m.—Catholic Hour, NBC.

4.15 p.m.—Sunday concert.

6 p.m.—Early Explorers—"Columbus, the Conqueror," NBC.

8.15 p.m.—Nathan Abas violin recital, NBC.

9 p.m.—Rafael Junior, NBC.

9.15 p.m.—Salon Orchestra, NBC.

9.30 p.m.—Damask's Imperial Grand Orchestra in programme of Anton Rubinstein, Russian composer and pianist.

10 p.m.—Impressions of American Waste Lands, NBC.

Monday

8 a.m.—Financial service, NBC.

8.30 a.m.—Musical Moments, NBC, Chicago.

9.45 p.m.—Musical Moments, NBC, Chicago.

3 p.m.—World Bookman.

4 p.m.—Friends Singers, NBC, New York.

KOMO, SEATTLE

To-night

8.30 p.m.—National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, NBC.

7 p.m.—Walter Winchell and dance orchestra, NBC.

11.55 p.m.—Lerner-Harris Dance Orchestra, NBC.

To-morrow

8 a.m.—Arlon Trio, NBC.

8.30 a.m.—American School of the Air, NBC.

10.15 p.m.—NBC Symphony Hour with Walter Damrosch, NBC.

12.30 p.m.—Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, NBC.

2 p.m.—National Youth Conference, NBC.

2.30 p.m.—Auto races from Los Angeles, NBC.

4.30 p.m.—NBC Sunday Concert.

5.15 p.m.—Glen Keller on Collier's Hour, NBC.

6.30 p.m.—Olga Albani, mezzo-soprano, with orchestra and singers, NBC.

7.30 p.m.—Edna Thomas, the Lady from Louisiana, CBS.

10 a.m.—Concert tour, including Kolla Lievenne, cellist.

12.15 p.m.—Western Farm and Home Hour, NBC.

1.30 p.m.—Grain reports.

1.45 p.m.—Mixed quartet, soloists and orchestra.

4.30 p.m.—Full stock quotations.

5 p.m.—KVI, Tacoma

To-morrow

11.30 p.m.—Jesse Stifford and his La Buitmore Orchestra.

8 a.m.—Julia Mahoney and Charles Carille.

8.15 p.m.—Edna Thomas, the Lady from Louisiana, CBS.

10.15 p.m.—NBC Symphony Hour with Walter Damrosch, NBC.

12.30 p.m.—Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, NBC.

2 p.m.—National Youth Conference, NBC.

2.30 p.m.—Auto races from Los Angeles, NBC.

4.30 p.m.—NBC Sunday Concert.

5.15 p.m.—Glen Keller on Collier's Hour, NBC.

6.30 p.m.—Olga Albani, mezzo-soprano, with orchestra and singers, NBC.

Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

ful Men and Women Who Kill Love and Then mourn Its Loss—Does the Command "Love One Another" Justify Loving Another Woman's Husband?

MR MISS DIX—Why will not men and women awaken to the fact that love is not God's gift to the lazy and careless? Why do they not realize love, like everything else in life, must be worked for and guarded if we are to have it to bless us? Is it not all the way men and women let the greatest thing in life slip through their fingers when with only a little effort on their part they could hold it so close that it would never slip away? I know what I am speaking of, for I had love and I lost it.



ONE WHO HAS LEARNED.
Answer—You speak truly, my dear. The saddest thing in the world is the way men and women use love, the way they trample under their feet, the way they let it die with a thousand caresses, and then the way they mourn for it after it has perished.
They seem to think that love is indestructible and that no matter how much they misuse it, it will always remain faithful and untarnished. They seem to think that they can throw love away and then come back and pick it up again whenever they feel as if they need it. They seem to think that once you have love nothing that you do can alienate it from you, and that once a person loves you he or she is bound to go on loving you to the end of the chapter, no matter how you treat him or her.

It is a strange fallacy. Love is not indestructible. It is as perishable as a wind-blown orchid. Of all treasures, it is the one most easily lost and the most seldom recovered. And because we are loved to-day is no indication that we will be loved to-morrow, for the human heart is fickle and prone to change.

It would save a lot of broken hearts and wrecked homes if men and women would only realize that love is not a miracle that is daily worked for, but a special behest and benefit. It is a fragile flower that they must work to make thrive, that they must nurture and tend with unceasing vigilance if they want to keep it alive and have it bless their lives.

Every day we see people who are killing love and we wonder at their folly. We see men marry women who love them and then we see these men neglecting their wives, torturing them with jealousy, showing attentions to other women, using their homes as only a place to go and come from, and we wonder if these men think their wives will go on loving them.

We see men who are surly and grouchy and who never speak to their wives except to find fault with them. We see men who never pay their wives compliment, or take them out to any place of amusement, or do a single thing to make them happy. We see men who are tightwads and who make their wives nothing but unpaid servants and we wonder that these men do not see that they are starving love to death.

We see men who come home sullen drunk and disgusting. We see men who are lazy loafers, who let their wives support them, and we marvel that they do not know that they are killing their wives' love.

We see women who married men who loved them because they were pretty dainty, who let themselves get slovenly and slothful after marriage, and wonder that they can imagine that their husbands will want to kiss them when they are no longer kissable. We see wives who nag and fret and complain and whine, and we wonder that they do not know that they are driving their husbands away from them. We see wives who rule their husbands with tyrannies and deprive them of every bit of personal liberty, and we wonder that they do not see that their husbands are bound to come to them.

We see women who let themselves get dull and stupid, who never read or go anywhere, and who make no effort to be interesting and companionable to their husbands, and we wonder that they do not see that they are alienating their husbands from them.

When you look around among your divorced friends you can see how in every case the man or the woman killed love. It was an inside job, the other man and woman always come in after the husband or wife has lost the other's affection.

Pity, is it not?
DOROTHY DIX.
MR MISS DIX—I am in love with a married man and I feel that I have a perfect right to love him as long as I want to and as much as I please. Love was put on this earth for us human beings. For God is love, and as said, "Love one another." He did not say just love only women. If it was a little more real love in the world it would be better for us all.

Answer—When Christ said, "Love one another," He did not say anything about loving another woman's husband. In fact, one of the Ten Commandments specifically says that we must not covet another man's wife, which also goes for coveting another woman's husband.

And, since you are quoting Scripture, why not ponder a while on that about doing unto others as you would be done by. That will hold you a while, because you know very well how you would feel if some other man were loving your husband and making eyes at him, or some woman, sadder, slimmer and better-looking than you, were trying to take him from you and flattering him along and telling him that he was too young and boyish for his fat old wife.

On the whole, if you are so overflowing with affection for the world, will be better for you and all concerned for you to lavish your love on your own sex and on bachelors.
DOROTHY DIX.
Copyrights by Public Ledger

Uncle Ray's Corner

A Little Saturday Talk

A few weeks ago, while I was on my way to attend the Yale-Chicago football game, I made a brief visit to Zion, Illinois, a town containing about 10 persons.
It has won wide comment because people there are supposed to believe that the earth is flat. I entered the town to purchase a malted milk, and the clerk whether the people in a city really think the earth is not round shape.
A great many of them do," he replied.

The same answer was given by a woman. Neither the clerk nor the woman told me whether he, himself, believed in the "flatness" of the earth; both declared that the belief was held in the town.

You visit prairies in western Iowa or west of the Mississippi River, and you may be inclined to believe that the earth is a very flat place. For miles and miles around, the ground appears to be level.
A person who had lived amid mountains all his life might suppose all of earth to be up-and-down.
The earth is "level" in some parts, and "down" in other parts, but any one who believes the general shape is "flat" is making a big mistake.

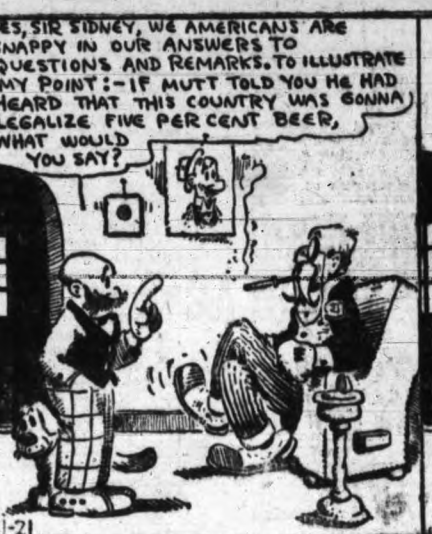
Twenty-three hundred years ago, the persons fancied they were living on a flat world; but even then a few thinkers declared the earth to be round. They explained that the shadow was thrown against the wall at the time of an eclipse, and that since the shadow was curved the earth must be of rounded shape.
Some Greek thinkers were on the right track, but we must not suppose that all other Greeks admitted the roundness of the earth. Most of them thought they lived in a flat world.
It was not until after the time of Columbus and Magellan that the man-

Uncle Ray
(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Syndicate)

Mr And Mrs



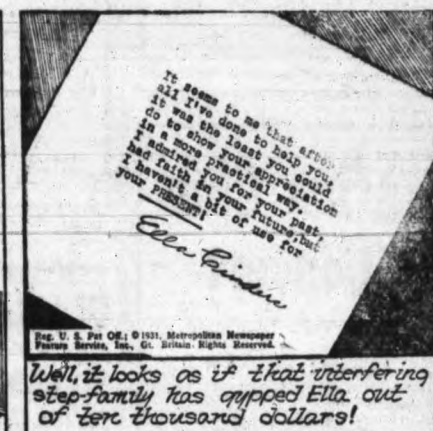
Mutt And Jeff



The Gumps



Ella Cinders



Bringing Up Father



Boots And Her Buddies



Eczema on Face and Arms For a Year. Healed by Cuticura.

"I had eczema on my face and arms for about a year. It started with pimples that itched and burned, causing me to scratch, and I only got three or four hours' sleep at night. Scratching caused eruptions and disfigurement, and my clothes aggravated the breaking out on my arms."

"I tried several remedies but they did not do much good. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I could sleep better after using it so purchased more and in about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Stanley Pettipas, Pointierville, Nova Scotia.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address Canadian Depot: J. T. Watt Company Limited, Montreal.

as voters make our own decision as to how much or how little right he has to sit in council and conduct the affairs of Victoria during the coming year or two, which is going to require the best efforts of our best citizens and solid business men.

MECHANIC.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION

To the Editor:—Referring to your editorial in to-night's issue, under the heading of "The League Should

all its members and subject to the restriction contained in section 6, delegate to such official as they may appoint any of the powers given the municipal council by any statute. 4. Any by-law of the municipal council for the purposes mentioned in section 3, for which an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the council is given may be submitted at any time for the assent of the electors, and if approved by a majority of the electors who shall vote on the question shall be passed and shall come into effect.

The points raised by you which are well taken. You referred only to the question as if it is confined to Manchuria alone, but as a matter of fact the question is one of far-reaching dimensions with much greater consequences than Manchuria alone. Japan's principal demands are based on certain treaties, the principle of which is the now famous "Twenty-one" demands, the groups - and "twenty-one" demands, which Japan, taking advantage of the preoccupation of all the powers interested in China, made in 1915. It was enforced upon Yuan Shi Kai, in January, 1915. The agreement which Yuan Shi Kai was forced to sign under threat of war, as Japan's support of revolutionaries then in China, gave Japan men and money, was never approved by the Chinese Parliament, which under the Constitution then govern-

effect. Under pressure, becoming public property, Japan then abandoned the most important of the five groups, namely, Group five, which was to be left to the League to investigate.

Taking advantage again of a weary world, which is involved in economic difficulties, resulting from the Great War, Japan has plotted well. She now demands that the League should entirely of the twenty-one demands, as well, no doubt, as other secret treaties obtained from different war nations in exchange of money and material. This plainly means refusal to have the League intervene, and her refusal to allow an independent commission from the League to investigate the claims of banditry, etc., in Manchuria.

If the League abandons China, and the latter is forced to confirm the

by-law of the council passed by affirmative vote of three-fourths of its members.

2. Any law passed pursuant to the provisions of section 4 or section 5 may be altered or repealed by a subsequent by-law passed with the assent of a majority of the electors who shall vote on the question.

3. Any official appointed pursuant to this act shall continue in office until he resigns or is dismissed or is removed from office, and powers given to him under this act by the council shall be continued in effect until he is removed from office by a subsequent act passed by an affirmative vote of majority of all the members of the council. Provided, however, that if the official appointed or re-appointed is still in force, another person shall forthwith be appointed by the council in his place.

4. The 2. Consolidation of city de-

the twenty-one demands will mean complete economic control of China, to the exclusion of all other powers having trade interests, and the eventual political domination of China with consequent access to all countries bordering on the Pacific, the Chinese with which one would not like to think of to-day but which are plain.

The demands and the translations of a book by Lieut.-Gen. Satō, which is being published by The Seattle P.I. in serial form to see what is in Japanese minds and the extent of her additional demands, feature the presence of all the countries washed by the Pacific.

Canada's interests in China, at present, are commercial but Japan secures the complete control of the territory known as the Chinese Empire, with its 450,000,000 people and

man Williams to his credit be it so for which there is an excellent record precedent in Australia, vide extra page 10, "United Empire Journal," October last.

"Australia's conversion loan was almost complete success, 97 per cent of the holders voluntarily accepted the 5 per cent interest, whereas the Premier's conference on the compulsion should be used on 1 other 3 per cent and 500 of the promptly reconsidered their dissent and refused."

What is the use of following corporation leaching, inexperienced young man any further, who visualise a 3 mill reduction in taxation (the 3 mill reduction in the 1919-20 Victoria audience, and has let us do in one way or another since assumed office, leaving office with

unexploited resources, especially in iron, which the Japanese had been as well as other raw materials, the British Dominions in the Pacific would have to prepare for political competition. It might be said that this would be remedied, but it is Japan that controls China. I venture to predict that it will come within two decades.

War must be made unprofitable, if it is to be avoided. The Japanese have found her military adventures unprofitable. Her successful war with China gave her Formosa, and a very substantial indemnity. Under her Empire she can trade with Japan, a trade amounting to about yen 280,000,000 (about \$100,000,000 a year). Her war with Russia gave her Korea, and the South Manchurian Railways and the territories served by it.

Her military officers are truculent because they have, not as yet, suffered

large amount seriously handicapped his successor.

The ratepayers will be craven if indeed if they do not insist on the cost of water being based on both system and the abstraction of all water entered into for sale of water at less than cost. By contrast, I have coun. Dean. Reeve of York Township, about 70,000, who inform me they pay Toronto 22 cents per gallon for water, as compared with our charge of 7 per cent.

JOHN DRYAN,
Victoria, B.C., November 18, 1921.

Ottawa Issues
Geographical Magazine

any serious defeat. Her system of government lends itself to military intrigues and plotting, for the cabinet is not responsible to the Diet but only to the Emperor. The Diet is only consultative and have no sovereign authority. This system explains why the cabinet ministers may assure the world of her peaceful intentions, while her military officers may even then be waging war, or creating a provocative situation which can result in only war.

The situation, both in the present and the future, is very serious, indeed, and the future war, which may involve ourselves, are to be prevented, the League must act in concert and act quickly.

H. HASTINGS,
312 Union Building, Victoria, B.C.,
November 19, 1931.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS TO GYRO CLUB

To the Editor:—1. The city manager system would be merely adding another official, the experience of 400 cities counts for nothing with our Mayor. He knows.

The Mayor said: "Touching on Alderman Williams' suggestion to borrow \$500,000 to keep the levy to 40 mills—if that is good business then it would be better to borrow \$3,000,000 and reduce the levy to 30 mills." What Alderman Williams said is on line similar to what has been accomplished by Australia. Touching on the city tax rate, Mayor Anscomb has possibly extend bond issues were impracticable.

3. The city was getting a fair price from nearby municipalities for water supplied. The rate had been struck

is a relatively low structural area compared with the Highwood to the south and the Fisher Creek to the north. The drilling was disappointing results and the pressure the structure cannot be regarded favorable.

Maps 263A and 265A show structural Fisher Creek area were high structural conditions exist. The only that is being drilled in this area has already given three small shows of oil and drilling is proceeding. This we can see and the results are satisfactory in that the shows of oil already obtained in horizons not expected to be productive have given rise to hope for ultimate oil production when the prospect is reached. The strata has reached. In addition it would seem likely from strata so far drilled, the limestone, which is productive

the valley, which has reached in the area at the mouth of the river.

Map 365A shows the general outline of Two Pine area north of Elbo River. The signal Hill well as has been in the west flank of this structure and the same has been obtained. During the past summer detailed work was done in this area and the data obtained are under critical examination by Dr. C. B. Hunt, geologist in charge of the department. If the results of the study indicate that the Paleozoic limestone may be expected under the structure, there is no doubt that the other strata of the structure. The Fisher Creek and Two Pine area between the Highwood and Bow rivers at present regarded as having the most favorable structural condition for the development of oil in the eastern foothills region. The

3. The council of any municipality shall have power, by by-law passed by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of its members, to cause a geological map to be obtained by application to the director, Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

You May Safely Refer Your Foot Troubles to

James Wm. Maynard

Foot Specialist and Shoe Expert

Best Credentials and Thirty Years Practical Experience

649 Yates Street Phone G 6314; Residence Phone E 2157

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS MADE. UP-ISLAND VISITS MONTHLY

Red Top Cab Co.

TAXI RATES

1/4-mile	10¢	1 1/2-mile	25¢
1/2-mile	15¢	2-mile	35¢
3/4-mile	20¢	2 1/2-mile	40¢
1-mile	25¢	3-mile	45¢
Driving, per hour	\$1.50		
Waiting, per hour	\$1.00		

One or Five Passengers

These Rates Hold Good in City or Municipality—Day or Night

STAND: Johnson and Douglas Sts. Phone E 4442.

OBITUARY

Edward O'Donoghue, late lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, passed away suddenly yesterday evening at the Jubilee Hospital, aged fifty-two years. He was born in England and had been a soldier all his life, serving with the Imperial Army in India prior to coming to Canada twenty years ago. During the war he served as an officer on the headquarters staff at Ottawa, coming to Victoria eleven years ago. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, Joan, Patricia and Barbara, and one son.

Maurice, all at the family residence, 1749 Lillian Road. Funeral services will be held 2 o'clock Tuesday at St. John's R.C. Church, Canon J. Hinchliffe officiating. Interment will be made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

There passed away this morning at Vancouver Thomas Ernest Marriner, husband of Mrs. T. E. Marriner, 106 Robertson Street, Victoria. The remains will arrive in this city Sunday morning and will be conveyed to the S. J. Curry and Son Funeral Home. Announcement of funeral will be made later.

MAIL CLOSINGS FOR CHRISTMAS

Postmaster Gardiner Issues Schedule of Overseas Mail Dates

The following regulations regarding Christmas mails for overseas points have been issued by George H. Gardiner, postmaster:

United Kingdom parcels should be mailed not later than 9 p.m. Saturday, November 29. Letters and telegrams should be mailed not later than 11 p.m. Saturday, November 29. Letters and telegrams should be mailed not later than 11 p.m. Saturday, November 29. Letters and telegrams should be mailed not later than 11 p.m. Saturday, November 29.

WILLS PROBATED

Probates of wills in the Supreme Court here this week include:

Lavinia Cumberbatch, died in Victoria, September 1, 1931; \$7,116.

Thomas Watson, died in Victoria, September 1, 1931; \$4,300.

John Darbyshire, died in Victoria, September 17, 1931; \$14,658.

Edward Arthur Harvey, died in Victoria, October 12, 1931; \$1,084.

Harriet Carr, died in Victoria, October 15, 1931; \$13,517.

Gertrude Louise Lane Bayliff, died at Alexis Creek, B.C., April 17, 1931; \$1,370.

William Harrison Clark, died in Victoria, October 29, 1931; \$2,247.

Alexander Anderson, died at Prince Rupert, February 10, 1931; \$1,435.

Fir Wood

\$4.00 Double Load C.O.D. City Delivery

Lemon, Gonnason Co. Ltd. 2324 Govt. St. E 7141

Chesterfield Suites for Christmas

THE WHOLE FAMILY BENEFITS



A Chesterfield Suite without any exception is the centre of attraction and a source of comfort in any home. It is where one can enjoy to the full the leisure hours with their family to one's greatest satisfaction and where one can entertain to the best advantage. The Standard Furniture Co. makes it possible for any family to own a suite for we have them as low as \$100, and terms as low as \$10 a month. Our selection is so large that it embodies every possible style, covering and price.

Standard Furniture Co.

719 YATES PHONES E 1104-1165

FLOYD GIBBONS TO BROADCAST NEWS OF WAR

War Correspondent and High Speed Radio Talker Leaves To-day For the Far East

Will Seek to Get Japanese Permission to Go Right to Tsitsihar Front

Floyd Gibbons, high speed radio talker, author and war correspondent, was a visitor to Victoria for a short time to-day when he passed through by the Empress of Russia on his way to Manchuria to cover the show there for the Hearst syndicate.

He hopes to make use of short wave transmission that will enable him to make snappy broadcasts of the Sino-Japanese scrap to be picked up on this side of the Pacific.

WANTS TO WORK AGAIN

"I will be as near the front, if I can, as I can get," declared Mr. Gibbons. "I've served my time as a reporter. I used to think I was a fairly good one, but it's three years since I've done much along that line. But I've got tired of being a microphone weevil; now I want to go out and do some work again."

The war correspondent, however, is not very hopeful of finding much of a war to report when he gets to the Manchurian border, or as far as the Japanese will let him get.

"My advice to all business interests with connections or property in the Orient is to do their utmost to avert trouble in the Far East," he said. "He stressed the serious world-wide consequences which might develop in view of Soviet Russia's interest in the latest phase of events in Manchuria."

LIFE OF ADVENTURE

Floyd Gibbons has always craved a life of adventure, and where the scrap is thickest, that's where he wants to be.

It was in Mexico, that land of unending revolution, that he lost an eye, and he still carries marks of his exploits in the Great War, which supplied him with a great deal of readable copy.

Gibbons said he proposed to get a close-up of the Sino-Japanese operations on the Manchurian front.

He plans to leave the ship at Yokohama and will go immediately to Tokyo to make arrangements to accompany the Japanese army in the Tsitsihar area. While at Vancouver, Mr. Gibbons was entertained by the British Columbia Institute of Journalists.

Parcels for Australia and New Zealand should be posted not later than 9 p.m., November 29, to connect with the S.S. Ventura at San Francisco. The parcels must be paid at the "via San Francisco" rates. Letters can be posted up to 11.15 p.m., November 29, to connect with the same steamer.

The next direct steamer to Australia and New Zealand is by the S.S. Aorangi leaving Victoria December 9, and due at Auckland December 29.

Members of the Canadian Club

will be given two exceptionally interesting talks early in December, as was announced by J. F. Sehl, secretary, this morning. On December 4 George Pilcher, secretary of the Royal Empire Society, London, England, former parliamentary member for Falmouth, England, and one time M.L.A. for Western Bengal, India, who will be brought to Victoria under the auspices of the National Council of Education, will be the speaker.

Four days later the club will again gather to hear Isaac Cohen, secretary of the Zionist Movement, in London.

Both addresses promise to be events of unusual interest, particularly the former, during which Mr. Pilcher is expected to give a clear insight into the work of Britain in India. His luncheon talk will be presented the day after his lecture to the National Council of Education.

In next week's feature, the Kiwanis and Gyro Clubs are expected to share the spotlight.

On Tuesday the Kiwanis will present a special supper in the Y.W.C.A. on Monday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Mrs. Ruth McKenzie, a Victoria woman who has made a special study of the Orient, will trace the trend of events leading up to the present conflict in China.

Kiwanis will gather on Thursday evening in the Empress to consider further arrangements for the concert they will sponsor for the Children's Aid Society. The event will be a charity function put on by the local Kiwanis organization.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dehydration is rapidly growing in Canada as the weather grows colder. The Dominion Government officials report.

The newly-organized Mt. Douglas Parent-Teacher Association will hold a five hundred card party in the High School gym on Sunday evening next, commencing at 8.15 o'clock. Cordial invitation is extended to all.

A concert under the auspices of the choir of Knox Presbyterian Church will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the church. A good programme has been arranged and it is hoped that there will be a good turnout.

A purebred Yorkshire boar and sow, raised at the Colony Farm at Esau, will be shipped to New Zealand on Thursday, under an arrangement of interchange of purebred stock. A shipment of purebred sows is being sent from Auckland and is now at Lethbridge, Alberta.

A public meeting is being called by Ward Four, Saanich Conservative Association, on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock in the Marigold Hall. The speakers of the evening will be the Premier Toimie and Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works. The meeting will be followed by a dance.

H. Weldon was elected president of the Y.M.C.A. public speaking group at its annual meeting in the association building on Tuesday evening. W. H. Weldon, named vice-president and F. Joubin secretary-treasurer. H. A. Beckwith, organizer of the group, was returned to the post of honorary president and leader.

The regular meeting of Court Maple Lodge, E.F.C., will be held on Monday next, after which the new committee will hold a shower for the forthcoming dollar bazaar. A social evening will be held in conjunction with this. Refreshments will be served by the social committee, convened by Sister Whitley. Members are asked to bring some little thing if at all possible.

Forehand turkey raisers are now confining stock destined for Christmas market, the Department of Agriculture reports. Turkey raisers are now confining stock destined for Christmas market, the Department of Agriculture reports.

No drastic changes in the operation of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway are being contemplated at this time, although economies are under consideration. Premier Toimie announced yesterday afternoon that the railway was issued following a conference with Chris Spencer and W. J. Blake-Wilson of Vancouver, directors of the railway, who yesterday afternoon interviewed the Premier in his capacity of Minister of Railways.

The markets branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has received advice that the British Joint Committee of Agriculture has recommended a small duty per pound on dressed poultry, with a 3 1/2% preference for empire produce. A small duty on foreign eggs and free entry of empire eggs, a small duty on dried milk and a 3 1/2% preference for empire produce. New Zealand, 99.650 cwt.; Holland, 90.485 cwt.; Canada, 34.412 cwt.

The completion of the Big Bend Road along the Columbia River in British Columbia, will supply the last link in the western half of the trans-Canada highway. The road will be built through from Winnipeg to Vancouver through all Canadian territory and establish a direct artery of communication between the two cities. The road, the total distance between the connecting ends, Golden and Revelstoke, is 192 miles, and of this length eighty miles have already been completed.

Bound for Hongkong, twenty-three head of purebred Ayshire milk cows will arrive in the Victoria Harbour this evening, having completed the first lap of a journey of nearly 8,000 miles. The cattle have been selected from prize herds in the Dundas area of Ontario and the Huntington-Howes districts of Quebec by David Hunter, fieldman for the Canadian Ayshire Breeders' Association. They were shipped from the east in two Canadian National Railway box cars and during their long rail journey are in charge of two experienced herdsmen. Upon their arrival in Victoria they will be rested pending their transfer to the Blenheim Hotel, where they will be housed. A liner Tyndareus, sailing on December 1, the cows are to be used for breeding purposes by the Dairy Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Victoria, and to supply high-grade milk for that city.

The works of C. E. Montague, former journalist, leader writer and reviewer of The Manchester Guardian, novelist and one of the best of modern essayists, will be discussed by Prof. A. Cooke, at the University of British Columbia, before the University Extension Association at Victoria College on Thursday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Commenting on the subject in a recent letter to the literary of the local association, Prof. Cooke remarked that Montague was a man who had remarkable opportunities to see the war and who had written one of the best books about it in "Disenchantment." Montague had something really worthwhile to say about the great problems of the world and showed a keen insight into post-war philosophy. His literary merit, by no means unrecognized at the time of his death, three years ago, has increased as time went on, Prof. Cooke prophesied.

The Abitibi is the largest power river in northern Ontario, the Department of Interior reports. It drains an area of approximately 11,900 square miles and in its course of 228 miles has a total descent of about 800 feet. Three developments at Twin Falls, Froquois Falls and Island Falls with installations totaling 100,000 horsepower serve pulp and paper mills. Froquois Falls with power, a fourth development is now under construction at the Canyon where 330,000 horsepower will be installed. This power will be transmitted to the Sudbury mining field while the remainder will be used at Froquois Falls. More than 40 per cent of the total descent in the river still remains undeveloped. With respect to the number of employees, the sawmilling industry comes first among Canadian industries, in point of value distribution and capital invested. It comes third, according to the most recently published figures, namely, those for 1929, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The products of the sawmilling industry, in addition to lumber, include pulpwood (round and cut), shingles, railway ties (sawn), laths, box shooks, slabs and edgings, veneer, pickets, staves, poles, spool-wood and heading.

The Victoria Short Wave Club will meet this evening at 1415 Lang Street.

The St. Luke's A.Y.F.A. will meet on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Sister Hawkins will address the members.

Chief Heatley will give the second of a series of talks on burglary prevention over radio C.F.P.T. on Monday night at 8.15 o'clock.

At the next meeting of St. Alban's A.Y.F.A., Tuesday, November 24, Rev. F. L. Stevenson will speak on the "Trail of '98."

Ward Four Liberals will hold their annual meeting on Thursday, November 26, at Liberal headquarters. New officers for the coming year will be elected.

Miss Eleanor Heistermann, Miss Barbara Twigg, Miss Pamela Charlewood, Miss Inez Kerr and many girls of the younger social set were to be seen on the street to-day tagging on behalf of Social Service League.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Society for the Protection of Children to Animals will be held in room "A" Campbell Building on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Business and Professional Women's Club will meet on Monday at 8.15 o'clock in the Y.W.C.A. for a supper and social. Mrs. H. H. McKenzie will speak on "Manchuria," a timely and interesting topic.

On Monday evening at 8 o'clock a public meeting of the Victoria Independent Theological Society in the Jones Building, W. B. Peace, of this city will lecture on "The Solar System." An open discussion will follow the lecture.

A meeting of Ward Two Saanich Conservative Association will be held in St. Mark's Hall on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speakers will be Hon. Chris Hinchliffe and H. D. Twigg, M.P.P. Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

Orders of the H.T. Company, 11th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C., for the week ending November 28, are: The company will parade on Tuesday at 7.50 p.m. and on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. at the Armouries. Drill will occur on Tuesday and muffs on Thursday.

The Victoria Ratepayers' Association will hold a meeting in Victoria West School on Monday, Frank Higgins, K.C., will preside, Frank Le Roy, candidate for mayor, and candidates for the School Board and Police Commission will speak.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria A.O.F. will be held on Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock in the A.O.F. Hall. Following the meeting games will be played and refreshments will be distributed to the children.

In aid of the Saanich Welfare Society Ward Seven Liberals will give a 400 card party and dance on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Hampton Hall, 1200 Esplanade Road. Through the kindness of friends and donors, a number of tombolas will be given. The music will be by a first class orchestra. Refreshments will be served.

The Britannia Branch of the Canadian Legion will hold the third of its monthly smoking concert to-night in the clubroom at 7.30 p.m. An excellent programme of comic songs and musical numbers will be heard. Comrades W. Easton and Thomas Obee will receive the evening's entertainment. Major Kirkpatrick Crockett, chairman of the ways and means committee, will officiate as master of ceremonies.

Two more Vancouver residents have drawn prizes in the Irish Free State Hospitals Sweepstakes at the Manchester and Braham, the last two named being John Jardine, McLean Drive, an employee of the Vulcan Engineering Works, and "Rheta," West Pender, who will receive \$1,000. The prizes were among the 1,008 drawn for consolation prizes to-day. "Rheta" has not been identified yet. It was a November drawing. Apparently given by some person employed in one of the offices in the B.C. Mining Building. There are nearly 900 more cash prizes of £100 to be drawn for.

OVATION GIVEN TO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Karl Krueger and Musicians From Seattle Heard in Magnificent Programmes

Both Recitals at Royal Victoria Theatre Yesterday Delight Big Audiences

The city was yesterday enthusiastically and musically aroused. The enthusiasm was two-fold: In the second visit in two winters of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, and in greeting its conductor, Karl Krueger, who, as again witnessed at both afternoon and evening performances, is extremely popular here. On each occasion the Royal Victoria Theatre was packed to the doors, chiefly in the afternoon, by hundreds of young people from up-island and adjoining districts, from city public and high schools and private schools and colleges.

The programmes, especially the afternoon one, had been selected with the view of meeting popular pleasure in a city that is not at all times blessed with much symphonic music in its midst. Another year the same orchestra will do well to include one of the symphonies of the great masters—Haydn or Mozart.

Before launching his matinee offerings Mr. Krueger tested those present and, as last year, asked which instrument was being played by individual members of the orchestra. This again proved popular and educational.

The first number which was intensely followed, was Saint-Saens, picturesque, satirical and melodious, "The Carnival of Animals," in which two pianos, well and descriptively played, were included. From prevailing expressions on the part of the young people, it was seen how well understood was the music in the witty pictures of the lion, the roosters and hens, of the elephant, the "possum," the swan, the cat and the dog.

This was followed by Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," known everywhere, the "Minuet," in E flat, a perfect example of that form, exquisite in its simplicity and treatment. "Greig's 'Norwegian Dance' in a major, the misnomer of the "Anita Dance," the extremely graceful music from the popular "Henry VIII" Dances, by Sir Edward German, a number which Mr. Krueger himself seemingly enjoyed; one of Johann Strauss's waltzes, "Vienna Woods," gracefully treated and such applauded; the obse solo by George Enescu, "Heart's Delight," a Russian folk-song written by an American composer, Eric Delamater, and the concluding number, the well-known, popular, and "bravos" by the Finnish composer, Sibelius, which met with much acclaim, and an additional number, the celebrated Berceuse "Minuet," played by the strings.

Another and unexpected addition was the last movement of a Beethoven's "Quartette," splendidly played by the Seattle Symphony Quartette, and a beautiful interpretation of chamber music. The orchestra forced aroused tremendous approval.

The evening programme was devoted to four composers, in the following order: Mozart, Debussy, Elgar and Brahms, the last two named being heard in the city for the first time. As in the afternoon there was again no doubt of the keen pleasure of the audience, the music of each work being followed by most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Krueger was brought to the platform, with his men standing, amidst continuous applause.

The opening number, the overture "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), admitting the highest technical points, showed the orchestra in splendid form. The slow introduction, the allegro, an elaborately developed fugue, and the prodigious resilience and finely completed.

Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun," was particularly imaginative, and went through with the "lightness" due to the very individual music in matinee of speech and tone values, and showed the glowing sunshine of Sicily, where the scenes of the poem are laid. There were heard much fine playing and horra.

Elgar's "Enigma" variations, fourteen in all, in their rich descriptive contents, was followed with the interest that was an English composer accounted one of the greatest living composers, and there was no mistaking the delight the hearing of the music gave. As an instance of the music picture, Elgar's impression was made of some personal friendship experienced: the first variation relative to Lady Elgar, the last to himself. In the value, every bar is vivid, the friend who was to play the organ, his friend, a celebrated cellist, the lady of the gigles, the philosopher, the delightful old lady and so on.

The most important work, however, was Brahms's "Symphony No. 1," in G minor, and is in four movements, Allegro, Andante, Scherzo and Finale. This symphony, approached by Brahms with his usual seriousness and consciousness, is of classical mold. The slow movements really reveals his greatness and touches our deepest sensibilities. The finale, which, perhaps, overshadows the three first movements, places Brahms with Beethoven, and the present will not soon forget Mr. Krueger's own words. One feels he has with superlative constructive power raised a mighty edifice of this finale. Every detail is in the value, every bar is vivid, and the final climax met with storm of applause, the conductor being compelled to come forward repeatedly.

To appreciate the continuous hand-clapping Mr. Krueger and his talented forces repeated Sibelius's work, "Finlandia," given in the afternoon.

Mr. Krueger again impressed with his possessive musical personality as he did on former occasions, and throughout the two performances must have felt a comforting delight in his reception at the hands of the audiences, who cannot fail to regret his decision to sever his connection with the orchestra.

The two programmes he selected were models of constructive ingenuity, and in musical substance were illuminating and thoroughly enjoyed.

The orchestra comprised many fine players, the tone of the strings is penetrating and good, the violins and the cellos especially making an ap-

peal, and the woodwind and brass sections have also exceptional instrumentalists.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was present in the afternoon. Mr. Krueger was presented with a huge bouquet of chrysanthemums.

Officers of the orchestra were introduced by Alfred Carmichael, president of the Victoria Service Club's Council, under whose auspices the musicians played in this city.

Unquestionably the concerts given by the Seattle Symphony Orchestra yesterday were magnificent, and all who were privileged to be present agree that nothing could have done more to engender a love of good music than the visit of this great orchestra. We are pleased to have contributed to the success of this concert by providing two

Grand Pianos. The selection of Canada's most famous piano for this important occasion is an endorsement of quality... a recognition of Heintzman's tonal excellence.

Heintzman & Co.

1110 Douglas Street

FLETCHER BROS.

(VICTORIA) LTD.

CLARINETIST IS NOTED FIGURE

Nicholas Oeconomacos Played on Streets to Prevent Foreclosure of Home

Believes Karl Krueger Will Continue to Lead Seattle Symphony

No one will question the supreme artistry of each member of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra and the wizardry of its conductor, Karl Krueger, but all Victoria is to-day asking about Nicholas Oeconomacos, the Greek clarinetist, the most picturesque figure of the entire company.

Attracted by his Shakespearean bearing, his wealth of hair and Kentucky colonel's steeple, a Times reporter approached the gentleman this morning in the rotunda of the Empress Hotel and was rewarded by a pleasant half-hour conversation with a delightful personality.

"The Concert Was Magnificent"

Unquestionably the concerts given by the Seattle Symphony Orchestra yesterday were magnificent, and all who were privileged to be present agree that nothing could have done more to engender a love of good music than the visit of this great orchestra. We are pleased to have contributed to the success of this concert by providing two

Grand Pianos. The selection of Canada's most famous piano for this important occasion is an endorsement of quality... a recognition of Heintzman's tonal excellence.

Heintzman & Co.

1110 Douglas Street

FLETCHER BROS.

(VICTORIA) LTD.

CLARINETIST IS NOTED FIGURE

Nicholas Oeconomacos Played on Streets to Prevent Foreclosure of Home

Believes Karl Krueger Will Continue to Lead Seattle Symphony

No one will question the supreme artistry of each member of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra and the wizardry of its conductor, Karl Krueger, but all Victoria is to-day asking about Nicholas Oeconomacos, the Greek clarinetist, the most picturesque figure of the entire company.

Attracted by his Shakespearean bearing, his wealth of hair and Kentucky colonel's steeple, a Times reporter approached the gentleman this morning in the rotunda of the Empress Hotel and was rewarded by a pleasant half-hour conversation with a delightful personality.

The courageous clarinetist started his musical parade in the Superior Hotel at Seattle and when his object became known, Judge Claypool stepped down from his chair on the bench and said: "There's the throne for you to play on, Mr. Oeconomacos."

The musician played for the employees of the Fugate Sound Light and Power Company and when he had finished the entire staff of 500, including the manager, marched past him and bowed their appreciation of his efforts.

He traveled about the Queen City in a luxurious limousine, paid for the occasion, and got out at the most congested points and played his clarinet for the people.

Although he did not seek it, Mr. Oeconomacos has become a household word in the city. Money and cheques flowed in from everywhere and the mortgage problem was soon lifted from the shoulders of the artistic musician.

STARTED CAREER IN PARIS

Nicholas Oeconomacos studied music in Paris and started his public career with the Opera Comique in the French capital. In 1903 he went to New Orleans to play for the French Opera, which was very popular in the south in those days. The following year he was induced by Philip Sousa, the U.S. Marine band leader, to join his organization. With Sousa's band he played before King Edward VII at Windsor Castle. King George V. the present King, was at that time Prince of Wales. The audience, he explained, was composed of thirteen people and included several Indian princes. He toured the world twice with Sousa and then went to California. For the last twenty-five years Mr. Oeconomacos has resided in Seattle and most of that time has been identified with symphony orchestras.

deal, and the woodwind and brass sections have also exceptional instrumentalists.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was present in the afternoon. Mr. Krueger was presented with a huge bouquet of chrysanthemums.

Officers of the orchestra were introduced by Alfred Carmichael, president of the Victoria Service Club's Council, under whose auspices the musicians played in this city.

Unquestionably the concerts given by the Seattle Symphony Orchestra yesterday were magnificent, and all who were privileged to be present agree that nothing could have done more to engender a love of good music than the visit of this great orchestra. We are pleased to have contributed to the success of this concert by providing two

Grand Pianos. The selection of Canada's most famous piano for this important occasion is an endorsement of quality... a recognition of Heintzman's tonal excellence.

Heintzman & Co.

1110 Douglas Street

FLETCHER BROS.

(VICTORIA) LTD.

CLARINETIST IS NOTED FIGURE

Nicholas Oeconomacos Played on Streets to Prevent Foreclosure of Home

Believes Karl Krueger Will Continue to Lead Seattle Symphony

No one will question the supreme artistry of each member of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra and the wizardry of its conductor, Karl Krueger, but all Victoria is to-day asking about Nicholas Oeconomacos, the Greek clarinetist, the most picturesque figure of the entire company.

Attracted by his Shakespearean bearing, his wealth of hair and Kentucky colonel's steeple, a Times reporter approached the gentleman this morning in the rotunda of the Empress Hotel and was rewarded by a pleasant half-hour conversation with a delightful personality.

The courageous clarinetist started his musical parade in the Superior Hotel at Seattle and when his object became known, Judge Claypool stepped down from his chair on the bench and said: "There's the throne for you to play on, Mr. Oeconomacos."

The musician played for the employees of the Fugate Sound Light and Power Company and when he had finished the entire staff of 500, including the manager, marched past him and bowed their appreciation of his efforts.

He traveled about the Queen City in a luxurious limousine, paid for the occasion, and got out at the most congested points and played his clarinet for the people.

Although he did not seek it, Mr. Oeconomacos has become a household word in the city. Money and cheques flowed in from everywhere and the mortgage problem was soon lifted from the shoulders of the artistic musician.

STARTED CAREER IN PARIS

Nicholas Oeconomacos studied music in Paris and started his public career with the Opera Comique in the French capital. In 1903 he went to New Orleans to play for the French Opera, which was very popular in the south in those days. The following year he was induced by Philip Sousa, the U.S. Marine band leader, to join his organization. With Sousa's band he played before King Edward VII at Windsor Castle. King George V. the present King, was at that time Prince of Wales. The audience, he explained, was composed of thirteen people and included several Indian princes. He toured the world twice with Sousa and then went to California. For the last twenty-five years Mr. Oeconomacos has resided in Seattle and most of that time has been identified with symphony orchestras.

Eight National Hockey League Teams Will Get Into Action

THE SPORTS MIRROR

Little Change in N.H.L. Standings Over Same Period Last Year

New York Rangers and Detroit Come Through With Sweet Victories

Thirteen-year-old Youngster Signed by Arsenal Football Club

English Rugby Is Given Great Boost by Famous Charlie Paddock

NATIONAL Hockey League standings present little change over the corresponding period last season. Of course it must be remembered each season of the major circuit is less one club this year with the suspension of the Ottawa and Philadelphia franchises, and this has had a certain amount of effect. At this time last season the Canadian section was topped by Toronto with eight points, while Ottawa was second with seven, the New York Americans third with five, and the Canadiens and Maroons tied with four points each. This year the Canadiens and Americans tied for first place with the Maroons and Toronto each one point behind. In the American section at this time last season the Chicago Hawks were leading with seven points, while the New York Rangers followed in second place with six. Detroit was third, one point behind, followed by Boston and Philadelphia. At the present time the Rangers are leading, closely followed by Chicago, Detroit and Boston.

That must have been a sweet victory for Lester Patrick and his Rangers Thursday night over Boston. The New York Rangers and Bruins have been bitter rivals ever since the formation of the American section and the Bruins have held the upper hand, not losing a game to the Rangers in the 1929 or 1930 seasons. In the Stanley Cup play-offs of the 1928-29 season Toronto beat the Rangers in the final 3 to 0 and 2 to 1, and ever since that time, up until Thursday, had held the Indian sign on the New York club. Detroit's victory over Montreal Maroons was also a great accomplishment for the "Falconers," who have always been the under dogs in their games with the Canadian club.

Twenty-five goals in two games, including seventeen in one match, is the record of thirteen-year-old Norman Catlin, captain and centre-forward of the Southampton "Boys" team, who recently signed amateur forms with the Arsenal Club of the English First Division. There is no age limit with regard to an amateur footballer, but a youth cannot be engaged until he is seventeen. Herbert Shapman, the manager of the Arsenal Club, stated there was no intention of putting Catlin in the team at the present time. It has been recognized that Catlin is an exceptional boy footballer.

"There is so much speed and fire and action, so much finesse and competition that the uninitiated get almost as great a thrill as the old players themselves." This is the sentence, is the impression Charlie Paddock, erstwhile "fastest human," has of English rugby.

Writing in his special column "Spikes," in a well-known California daily, the man whose flying feet have sped over the clinders ahead of many of the world's best sprinters, Paddock holds a brief for the English sport.

Contrasting it with the American game, Paddock writes: "Those who receive their greatest 'kick' from watching a close game where hostility and clashing lines, with threatening scores almost getting away and never quite make it, will probably always like American football better than rugby. But those who want to be certain of a good game, splendid spirit, and the absence of the commercialistic spectacle problem, should not overlook rugby."

In his article, Paddock spoke of a game between two selected teams in the Rensselaer. It was an exhibition match before a high school football team. And judging from his comment, the rugged match was given as good a reception as the "armored car barrage."

Stanford once sent an English code team to the Olympic Games and has for some time been interested in the sport.

With interest such as this being manifested in the South, Victorians will probably have to look to their laurels when the Pasadena Caledonian fifteen comes here for the Boxing Day fixture.

Ray Steele Wins Over Herb Freeman

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Ray Steele, California wrestling heavyweight, applied a back drop at the end of fifty-two minutes, thirty-one seconds yesterday evening to win a one-fall match from Herb Freeman, New York grappler.

A bottle, tossed by a frenzied spectator climaxed the semi-final bout between Ray McCredy, Oklahoma, and Dick Davis, California. The men had wrestled to a rough and tumble forty-five-minute draw when the bottle entered the ring, amid an assortment of paper and other missiles, to bounce off Davis' head. He was stunned but arose shortly to issue a challenge to any and all in the house.

Canadiens Renew Ancient Rivalry With Bostonians

Bitter Struggle Looked for at Montreal To-night When Flying Frenchmen and Bruins Clash; Toronto Will Act Hosts to Lester Patrick's New York Rangers; Detroit and New York Americans Play To-morrow Evening; Montreal Maroons to Take on Detroit

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The eight clubs in the two divisions of the National Hockey League swing into action over the week-end with the schedule calling for two games on the Canadian side to-night and a similar number in the States to-morrow. New York and Chicago are the two American centres, where hockey fans will have their go Sunday, while Canadian followers in Toronto and Montreal will witness league contests this evening.

Two strong Stanley Cup rivals of other years will renew acquaintances in Montreal when Boston Bruins visit the Canadiens. The Bruins, who lost their opening game to New York Rangers, have tied and won their last two games, respectively, against Toronto Maple Leafs and Maroons, while the Bruins have not done so well to date, dropping games to Maroons and Rangers.

Rangers play Leafs. Toronto fans will flock to the new Maple Leaf Gardens to-night to watch Les Patrick and his New York Rangers perform against the Leafs. The Rangers, who are leading the American section of the league, have won three of their four games to date, and hope to chalk up their fourth victory at the expense of the Toronto aggregation. However, the Leafs are of a different opinion. Having not won a game this year they are certain they will take the New Yorkers.

Detroit Falcons are the attraction in New York to-morrow night when they battle the Bruins. In the opening game of the N.H.L. campaign in Detroit the Amerks spoiled the home town opening by outclassing the Falcons, but a different verdict may be awaited as the Motor City squad are out to avenge their defeat.

In a preliminary, Nelson Shepherd, Nanaimo, wrestled to a draw with Johnny McLeod, Vancouver. Eight hundred fans witnessed the card.

WINDSOR WIN SECOND GAME

International Hockey League Champions Defeat Syracuse Stars 6 to 4

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 21.—Windsor Bulldogs, last year's International Hockey League champions, made it two victories in a row yesterday evening when they stepped out on their home ice and handed Mickey Roach's Syracuse stars, a 6 to 4 reverse.

Pulling up a four-goal lead in the first two periods, Windsor entry looked to have the game in the bag when the Stars found their bearings and hammered three counters past Kerr.

Among the metropolitan "oralists" as the New York bookies are termed, who told Hiltman they would come here to operate, are Frank Shannon, of Long Island, who is one of the leading lights among the layers; Bob Offutt, another prominent layer, who hails from Kansas City, but is well known here on the coast as a daring operator; "The Dancer" Hyman, a picturesque character, who gained his nickname because he reverses the usual order of things, and dances, instead of weeping, when he has a losing day; Frank Adams, New York and Wilbur Smith.

Hiltman said Tom Shaw, the "big shot" of the clubhouse operators on the New York coast, told him he was coming out and was trying to arrange to be here, if he could so arrange his business affairs for the opening day.

MANY INQUIRIES Zeke Caras, ring manager for the jockey club, states he has received at least fifty letters from bookmakers all over the country, asking for detailed information as to how the "open ring" will be operated. To these queries Caras has replied that the "ring" will be absolutely "open," that each and every bookmaker will be at liberty to make his own price and that no hint of "syndicalism" or "tolerance" will be afforded the betting public a chance to "shop" and thus obtain the best prices against the racers they want to bet their money on.

DEMPSEY WINS BY A KNOCKOUT

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 21.—Jack Dempsey, former world heavyweight boxing champion, knocked out Angus Snyder, Dodge City, Kan., in the first round of a scheduled four-round bout here yesterday evening. Dempsey weighed 192, Snyder 191.

Snyder was down three times before being counted out after two minutes and twenty seconds of milling. He took a count of five on the first knockdown, came up immediately on the second, and took a count of nine on the third.

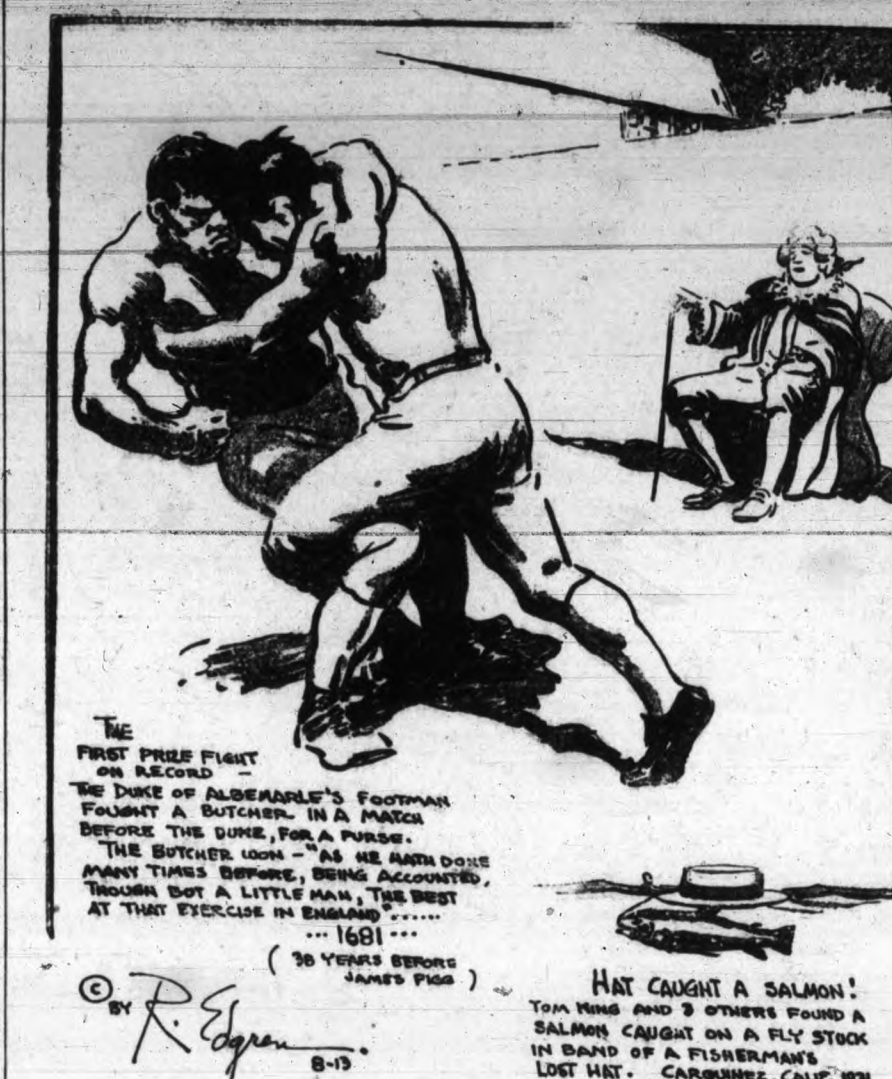
The once mighty mauler found the Kansas willing to carry the fight to him, but the latter an easy prey for the former champion's devastating left as they stood toe to toe in the slugfest.

Phillies Secure St. Paul Player

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The Philadelphia National League Club announced yesterday it has sent Pitcher Harold Elliott and Outfielder Fred Koster to the St. Paul club of the American Association. This completes the deal whereby George Davis, outfielder, comes to the Phillies from the St. Paul club.

TAKES DECISION San Diego, Cal., Nov. 21.—"Swede" Berglund, San Bernardino waterweight, won a ten-round decision over Alex Touraine, Boston, here yesterday evening.

Miracles of Sport



THE FIRST PRIZE FIGHT ON RECORD—THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE'S FOOTMAN FOUGHT A BUTCHER IN A MATCH BEFORE THE DUKE, FOR A PURSE. THE BUTCHER LOOKED AS HE HAD DONE MANY TIMES BEFORE, BEING ACCOUNTED, THOUGH NOT A LITTLE MAN, THE BEST AT THAT EXERCISE IN ENGLAND. ... 1681 ... (30 YEARS BEFORE JAMES FISK)

© BY R. Edgren 8-13

McLaughlin Wins Wrestling Match From Portlander

Nanaimo, Nov. 21.—In a vicious match here yesterday evening, Jack McLaughlin, Vancouver, middleweight wrestler, defeated Leo Chase, Portland, in two straight falls. After being saved by the bell in the first round, McLaughlin rallied to take the first fall in the fourth with a series of body slams. The second fall went to McLaughlin in the fifth with a body slam.

In a preliminary, Nelson Shepherd, Nanaimo, wrestled to a draw with Johnny McLeod, Vancouver. Eight hundred fans witnessed the card.

WINDSOR WIN SECOND GAME

International Hockey League Champions Defeat Syracuse Stars 6 to 4

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 21.—Windsor Bulldogs, last year's International Hockey League champions, made it two victories in a row yesterday evening when they stepped out on their home ice and handed Mickey Roach's Syracuse stars, a 6 to 4 reverse.

Pulling up a four-goal lead in the first two periods, Windsor entry looked to have the game in the bag when the Stars found their bearings and hammered three counters past Kerr.

Among the metropolitan "oralists" as the New York bookies are termed, who told Hiltman they would come here to operate, are Frank Shannon, of Long Island, who is one of the leading lights among the layers; Bob Offutt, another prominent layer, who hails from Kansas City, but is well known here on the coast as a daring operator; "The Dancer" Hyman, a picturesque character, who gained his nickname because he reverses the usual order of things, and dances, instead of weeping, when he has a losing day; Frank Adams, New York and Wilbur Smith.

Hiltman said Tom Shaw, the "big shot" of the clubhouse operators on the New York coast, told him he was coming out and was trying to arrange to be here, if he could so arrange his business affairs for the opening day.

MANY INQUIRIES Zeke Caras, ring manager for the jockey club, states he has received at least fifty letters from bookmakers all over the country, asking for detailed information as to how the "open ring" will be operated. To these queries Caras has replied that the "ring" will be absolutely "open," that each and every bookmaker will be at liberty to make his own price and that no hint of "syndicalism" or "tolerance" will be afforded the betting public a chance to "shop" and thus obtain the best prices against the racers they want to bet their money on.

FRENCH RIDERS IN GREAT FORM

Give Perfect Performances to Capture Honors at Toronto Winter Fair

Toronto, Nov. 21.—One of the most thrilling military jumping competitions in the history of the Royal Winter Fair was staged here yesterday evening with the French officers finally coming out on top after a remarkable exhibition of riding over a stiff course. A record crowd witnessed the spectacle.

Five riders negotiated the course without so much as a flick. Lieut. F. R. W. How of the British team, on Gold, was the first of the fifty entries to make a clean performance. Lieut. du Brevil of the French team, on Laitue, Capt. W. B. Bradford, on Suzanne, of the United States team, Capt. Nobil, on Tonkin, for the French team, and Capt. Laitue, of the same team, on Tenace, all followed with faultless performances.

STAGE JUMP OFF In the jump off which followed, Capt. Clance, on Tenace, and Lieut. du Brevil, on Laitue, provided another clean performance, the first having slightly better time, carried off the premier honor, and his brother officer the second award.

Third place went to the United States when Capt. Bradford rode Suzanne for but one fault. Lieut. How of the British team took fourth ribbon. The first, having slightly better time, carried off the premier honor, and his brother officer the second award.

Old Boys May Play Victoria College Hockey

Former Rugbys and Basketball Players Considering Home-coming Sports Day

Girls' Teams May Also Take Part in Proposed Fixtures in Christmas Holidays

Old boys of Victoria College, rugby and basketball players who were the blue-and-gold uniforms of Craigdarroch in former years, to-day were considering a home-coming sports day, with a full programme of the English code and hoop games and possibly girls basketball and grass hockey during the Christmas holidays.

Former students and those now at the institution, when approached on the question, voiced their approval of the proposal but were unable to give an official endorsement of the scheme.

The plan, as tentatively drawn up, was for the Old Boys meeting the College team, undefeated intermediate league leaders, in an exhibition rugby fixture at the high school grounds. Shortly before the event, or shortly after it, the school's girls' grass hockey team would play a squad selected from players who formerly represented the Craigdarroch institution in the high school hockey games.

In the evening, arrangements could be made, the students would probably meet representative teams in men's and women's basketball also at the high school gymnasium.

FAVORABLY RECEIVED While plans were still very much in the air to-day, the project was looked upon with particular favor in view of the fact that the annual in-vasion of the University of British Columbia athletes appeared very doubtful.

Coch Gil McMillan of the College rugby team, heartily endorsed the move which promised to offer his fifteen an exceptionally high grade of competition.

With former College rugbys home for the Christmas holidays, it was felt the Old Boys would be able to muster an exceptionally strong side. Many of the College's former stars are now holding berths in senior city squads, some of them having made Victoria's rep squads. Others, still studying in Vancouver, have been chosen for Varsity McKeebie Cup teams. Although they would not have the team experience of the present College fifteen, they should be able to work into a fairly good machine for the exhibition.

"Chuck" Rutland, Gavin Hume, George Warnock, Phil Willis, Bill Robb, Dick Nixon and Vic Rogers are some of the men of outstanding caliber who might be induced to play.

Rob Wilson, men's athletic representative of Victoria College Students' Council, after expressing his personal approval of the plan, promised to bring it up before the council at its next meeting and indicated he thought the move would receive favorable attention.

Cowboy Phelps Is Winner By a Kayo

Winipeg, Nov. 21.—Cowboy Owen Phelps, fiery El Paso, Texas, lightweight, scored a technical knockout over Frankie Burns, Oakland, Cal., in the fourth round of his fifteen-round bout here.

By Robert Edgren

Canzoneri Retains Lightweight Title After Vicious Bout

"Kid" Chocolate, Cuban Sensation, Makes Formidable Bid for World Honors, in Thrilling Fifteen-round Bout at Madison Square Garden; Canzoneri Force Fighting to Take Decision; Judges Disagree; 19,000 Witness Bout and Boo Decision; Champion Has Both Eyes Closed

New York, Nov. 21.—The champion of the lightweights still is Tony Canzoneri; but just as surely the heir-apparent to the throne is Kid Chocolate.

Through fifteen blistering rounds of unceasing action the pair of gamecocks fought in Madison Square Garden yesterday evening and by only the narrowest margins did Canzoneri stay off Chocolate's formidable bid for his lightweight crown.

For this important duel, a crowd of 19,000, largest at the Garden in two years, piled into the Eighth Avenue Arena, saw one of the most savage battles between little men in the modern history of the ring and remained for ten minutes at the finish to boo the official decision.

So close was the milling that one judge, Charles F. Mathias, gave the verdict to Chocolate, while the other judge, Joe Angelo, and the referee, Willie Lewis, cast their ballots for Canzoneri. The announced press card listed eight rounds for Canzoneri, five for Chocolate with the first and eighth even.

FORCES FIGHTING It was Canzoneri's third defense of the title in the one-round knockout from Al Singer little more than a year ago and it was by far the hardest. In Chocolate he found a foe ready and able to swap punches all the way over the long run. None the less the famous struggles between Benny Leonard and Lew Tendler has the 135-pound division seen so bitterly contested a match. In the analysis it was the fact that Canzoneri forced the fighting all the way that earned him the decision.

At the end of ten rounds it looked like Tony might lose his crown. Chocolate, boxing beautifully and punching accurately with both hands, had taken Canzoneri's head and was winning and had partially closed both the champion's eyes with left jabs. But after that the unceasing fire Tony had been pouring into the negro's body took its toll of the challenger's stamina and strength.

Through the last five rounds Canzoneri definitely held the upper hand. In the eighth round he sent Chocolate, Polish welterweight, upset the dope when he knocked out Louis (Kid) Kaplan, Briden, Conn., former featherweight champion, in the second round.

Round One—They presented an amazing contrast as they bounced out at the opening gong. Chocolate, lean and shapely black, was powerful, pale and smiling. The champion looked like a negro challenger with two left hooks to the head, a left to the body and a sweeping right that missed Chocolate's chin. Showing absolute disdain for the power in both the negro's hands, Tony drove the challenger across the ring with a body barrage, pinned him in his corner and plastered him with both hands. Chocolate fought back, furiously, whipping both hands to Canzoneri's head and body, powerful as the champion left himself wide open, and the big crowd roared as the two gamecocks stood toe to toe swapping lefts and rights to the head in a wild exchange until the bell rang. Both were rumpled but otherwise unhurt as they marched to their corners.

Larger come Round Two—Tony made the challenger stepped in with a body attack that Canzoneri smothered easily. Canzoneri whipped his left deep into the negro's body, banged two more lefts into Chocolate's stomach and drove the Cuban into retreat. Chocolate fought back madly pinning Canzoneri to the ropes with his right hand, which cracked time and again off the champion's chin and again the battle pit was in an uproar as Canzoneri's daring defense fought back furiously but, without avail. He slipped away from the negro's furious attack a bit dizzy but he nailed Chocolate with two right uppercuts to the head just before the bell. Blood was coming from Canzoneri's nose as he came to his corner for the rest period.

Three—Fast and dangerous absolutely—Canzoneri's consequences righted right into a furious two-fisted exchange. This time Canzoneri had the upper hand, he drove the negro to the ropes with left hooks and right uppercuts to the head, caught him in a clinch, and looped four hard rights into the negro's body. Canzoneri found it first, rifling his right to Chocolate's chin. (The negro bounced back and Tony was on him with a wild two-fisted attack that carried all the way across the ring before Chocolate rallied and swapped blow for blow in wild exchange as the crowd stood and cheered the terrific battling as the bell sounded.

Round Four—Slightly cooled off by the pace, the gamecocks were content to jab and watch for a right hand opening, and they gave a beautiful boxing display as they feinted, jabbed, parried and countered as they came in. Tony smashed both hands twice into Chocolate's body but the negro caught him full on the chin with a stunning right uppercut. Tony tucked his head down on Chocolate's shoulder and hammered him the way across the ring with body punches. Tony flashed both hands to the head and Chocolate stumbled, half slipping to the floor. Tony was on him with a count. They were still punching madly as the gong sounded a few seconds later.

Round Five—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Six—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Seven—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Eight—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Nine—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Ten—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Eleven—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Twelve—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Thirteen—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Fourteen—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

Round Fifteen—Canzoneri stepped into his challenger with a series of left hooks to the body but each time Chocolate took the wallows and whipped his left and right to the head in return. Four times Chocolate jabbed the champion's face and Canzoneri refused even to move his head. Like a black panther Chocolate leaped into the champion, smashing with both hands and short hooks to the head, and Tony, thinking only of landing his

**DEALERS IN HIGHEST GRADE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES****A. E. AMES & CO.**Montreal New York Toronto Vancouver London, Eng.
Telephone 4411**Winnipeg Wheat Prices
Little Changed From
Week Ago; Corn Higher**

Canadian Press
Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 21.—Wheat prices were knocked about on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the week, but finally emerged with only minor scars after battling storms of heavy selling and adverse trade reports. Despite a three-cent slump in prices yesterday all months for future delivery finished the five days either unchanged or only fractionally weaker.

November and July quotations at 62½ and 68 respectively, while December was ¼ at 67, and May was off ¼ at 67. Prices moved in no definite trend and in spasms swung widely either way.

Lack of export buying and leadership on the Liverpool market did much to depress enthusiasm of speculators while the effect of rain and snowstorms in United States and other areas was reflected in bearish sentiment here. Commission house buying was almost at a standstill and foreign buyers contented themselves with comparatively small purchases.

Broomhall's report indicating larger European crops than anticipated, greater surpluses in Argentina and Australia and continuing good shipments from Black Sea ports all proved heavy on the market. Most of the speculative enthusiasm dwindled as the week progressed, but was renewed sufficiently to lift prices.

Spreading operations between Winnipeg and Chicago provided active trading at times. This was generally in the form of selling Winnipeg wheat against purchases in Chicago. Later, however, trading action was reversed as rain fell in Kansas and any bolstering effect it may have had in the past place was counteracted by the subsequent selling of Chicago contracts against Winnipeg purchases.

To-day's Grain Markets**WINNIPEG**

(By Logan & Bryan)
Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Wheat was nervous and somewhat erratic to-day with prices mostly higher than at the close last night. The market opened strong with prices making gains at about 1½ cents but Chicago turned decidedly weak under further liquidation which brought in some rather heavy selling in this grain market and prices broke sharply to about ½ cent under the previous close but again reacted to the highs of the day.

There was some good buying early by export and seaboard houses but there was not much feature to the trade later in the day, the market being a local affair with prices acting choppy. There was a fair export business worked overnight with sales around 600,000 bushels, largely Manitoba to the U.K. and Continent. There was also a little business with the Orient yesterday afternoon out of Vancouver.

In the local cash market there was a fair shipping demand and while offerings were not pressing spreads were all about unchanged, except No. 5 grade which was half a cent off. Country marketings, Friday were 83,000 bushels vs. 144,000 a year ago. Winnipeg futures closed 1½ to 1½ higher.

Coarse grains—These markets continued dull with barley acting erratic. There was nothing of feature going on and little or no interest was shown by the foreigners and no export sales were reported.

Oats closed ¾ higher to ½ lower, barley ½ to ½ lower and rye ¾ higher.

Flax—This market was a little firmer, recovering part of yesterday's decline, but there was nothing of feature going on. Trade light. Closed 1½ to 1½ higher.

Liverpool ½ to ½, based on Winnipeg.

Flax—This market was a little firmer, recovering part of yesterday's decline, but there was nothing of feature going on last night. Closed 1 1/4 to higher.				
Liverpool	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	based on Winnipeg.		
Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
July	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
August	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
September	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
October	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
November	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	66 1/2
December	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
January	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
February	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
March	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
April	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
May	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
June	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
July	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
August	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 1/2
September	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
October	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
November	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
December	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
January	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
February	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
March	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
April	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
May	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
June	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
July	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	86 1/2
August	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
September	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
October	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
November	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2
December	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
January	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
February	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
March	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
April	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
May	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
June	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
July	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
August	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
September	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
October	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
November	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
December	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
January	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
February	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
March	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
April	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
May	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
June	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
July	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
August	111 1/2	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
September	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
October	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	113 1/2
November	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
December	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
January	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	116 1/2
February	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
March	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	118 1/2
April	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
May	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	120 1/2
June	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
July	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
August	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	123 1/2
September	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	124 1/2
October	125 1/2	126	125 1/2	125 1/2
November	126 1/2	127	126 1/2	126 1/2
December	127 1/2	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
January	128 1/2	129	128 1/2	128 1/2
February	129 1/2	130	129 1/2	129 1/2
March	130 1/2	131	130 1/2	130 1/2
April	131 1/2	132	131 1/2	131 1/2
May	132 1/2	133	132 1/2	132 1/2
June	133 1/2	134	133 1/2	133 1/2
July	134 1/2	135	134 1/2	134 1/2
August	135 1/2	136	135 1/2	135 1/2
September	136 1/2	137	136 1/2	136 1/2
October	137 1/2	138	137 1/2	137 1/2
November	138 1/2	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
December	139 1/2	140	139 1/2	139 1/2
January	140 1/2	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
February	141 1/2	142	141 1/2	141 1/2
March	142 1/2	143	142 1/2	142 1/2
April	143 1/2	144	143 1/2	143 1/2
May	144 1/2	145	144 1/2	144 1/2
June	145 1/2	146	145 1/2	145 1/2
July	146 1/2	147	146 1/2	146 1/2
August	147 1/2	148	147 1/2	147 1/2
September	148 1/2	149	148 1/2	148 1/2
October	149 1/2	150	149 1/2	149 1/2
November	150 1/2	151	150 1/2	150 1/2
December	151 1/2	152	151 1/2	151 1/2
January	152 1/2	153	152 1/2	152 1/2
February	153 1/2	154	153 1/2	153 1/2
March	154 1/2	155	154 1/2	154 1/2
April	155 1/2	156	155 1/2	155 1/2
May	156 1/2	157	156 1/2	156 1/2
June	157 1/2	158	157 1/2	157 1/2
July	158 1/2	159	158 1/2	158 1/2
August	159 1/2	160	159 1/2	159 1/2
September	160 1/2	161	160 1/2	160 1/2
October	161 1/2	162	161 1/2	161 1/2
November	162 1/2	163	162 1/2	162 1/2
December	163 1/2	164	163 1/2	163 1/2
January	164 1/2	165	164 1/2	164 1/2
February	165 1/2	166	165 1/2	165 1/2
March	166 1/2	167	166 1/2	166 1/2
April	167 1/2	168	167 1/2	167 1/2
May	168 1/2	169	168 1/2	168 1/2
June	169 1/2	170	169 1/2	169 1/2
July	170 1/2	171	170 1/2	170 1/2
August	171 1/2	172	171 1/2	171 1/2
September	172 1/2	173	172 1/2	172 1/2
October	173 1/2	174	173 1/2	173 1/2
November	174 1/2	175	174 1/2	174 1/2
December	175 1/2	176	175 1/2	175 1/2
January	176 1/2	177	176 1/2	176 1/2
February	177 1/2	178	177 1/2	177 1/2
March	178 1/2	179	178 1/2	178 1/2
April	179 1/2	180	179 1/2	179 1/2
May	180 1/2	181	180 1/2	180 1/2
June	181 1/2	182	181 1/2	181 1/2
July	182 1/2	183	182 1/2	182 1/2
August	183 1/2	184	183 1/2	183 1/2
September	184 1/2	185	184 1/2	184 1/2
October	185 1/2	186	185 1/2	185 1/2
November	186 1/2	187	186 1/2	186 1/2
December	187 1/2	188	187 1/2	187 1/2
January	188 1/2	189	188 1/2	188 1/2
February	189 1/2	190	189 1/2	189 1/2
March	190 1/2	191	190 1/2	190 1/2
April	191 1/2	192	191 1/2	191 1/2
May	192 1/2	193	192 1/2	192 1/2
June	193 1/2	194	193 1/2	193 1/2
July	194 1/2	195	194 1/2	194 1/2
August	195 1/2	196	195 1/2	195 1/2
September	196 1/2	197	196 1/2	196 1/2
October	197 1/2	198	197 1/2	197 1/2
November	198 1/2	199	198 1/2	198 1/2
December	199 1/2	200	199 1/2	199 1/2
January	200 1/2	201	200 1/2	200 1/2
February	201 1/2	202	201 1/2	201 1/2
March	202 1/2	203	202 1/2	202 1/2
April	203 1/2	204	203 1/2	203 1/2
May	204 1/2	205	204 1/2	204 1/2
June	205 1/2	206	205 1/2	205 1/2
July	206 1/2	207	206 1/2	206 1/2
August	207 1/2	208	207 1/2	207 1/2
September	208 1/2	209	208 1/2	208 1/2
October	209 1/2	210	209 1/2	209 1/2
November	210 1/2	211	210 1/2	210 1/2
December	211 1/2	212	211 1/2	211 1/2
January	212 1/2	213	212 1/2	212 1/2
February	213 1/2	214	213 1/2	213 1/2
March	214 1/2	215	214 1/2	214 1/2
April	215 1/2	216	215 1/2	215 1/2
May	216 1/2	217	216 1/2	216 1/2
June	217 1/2	218	217 1/2	217 1/2
July	218 1/2	219	218 1/2	218 1/2
August	219 1/2	220	219 1/2	219 1/2
September	220 1/2	221	220 1/2	220 1/2
October	221 1/2	222	221 1/2	221 1/2
November	222 1/2	223	222 1/2	222 1/2
December	223 1/2	224	223 1/2	223 1/2
January	224 1/2	225	224 1/2	224 1/2
February	225 1/2	226	225 1/2	225 1/2
March	226 1/2	227	226 1/2	226 1/2
April	227 1/2	228	227 1/2	227 1/2
May	228 1/2	229	228 1/2	228 1/2
June	229 1/2	230	229 1/2	229 1/2
July	230 1/2	231	230 1/2	230 1/2
August	231 1/2	232	231 1/2	231 1/2
September	232 1/2	233	232 1/2	232 1/2
October	233 1/2	234	233 1/2	233 1/2
November	234 1/2	235	234 1/2	234 1/2
December	235 1/2	236	235 1/2	235 1/2
January	236 1/2	237	236 1/2	236 1/2
February	237 1/2	238	237 1/2	237 1/2
March	238 1/2	239	238 1/2	238 1/2
April	239 1/2	240	239 1/2	239 1/2
May	240 1/2	241	240 1/2	240 1/2
June	241 1/2	242	241 1/2	241 1/2
July	242 1/2	243	242 1/2	242 1/2
August	243 1/2	244	243 1/2	243 1/2
September	244 1/2	245	244 1/2	244 1/2
October	245 1/2	246	245 1/2	245 1/2
November	246 1/2	247	246 1/2	246 1/2
December	247 1/2	248	247 1/2	247 1/2
January	248 1/2	249	248 1/2	248 1/2
February	249 1/2	250	249 1/2	249 1/2
March	250 1/2	251	250 1/2	250 1/2
April	251 1/2	252	251 1/2	251 1/2
May	252 1/2	253	252 1/2	252 1/2
June	253 1/2	254	253 1/2	253 1/2
July	254 1/2	255	254 1/2	254 1/2
August	255 1/2	256	255 1/2	255 1/2
September	256 1/2	257	256 1/2	256 1/2
October	257 1/2	258	257 1/2	257 1/2
November	258 1/2	259	258 1/2	258 1/2
December	259 1/2	260	259 1/2	259 1/2
January	260 1/2	261	260 1/2	260 1/2
February	261 1/2	262	261 1/2	261 1/2
March	262 1/2	263	262 1/2	262 1/2
April	263 1/2	264	263 1/2	263 1/2
May	264 1/2	265	264 1/2	264 1/2
June	265 1/2	266	265 1/2	265 1/2
July	266 1/2	267	266 1/2	266 1/2
August	267 1/2	268	267 1/2	267 1/2
September	268 1/2	269	268 1/2	268 1/2
October	269 1/2	270	269 1/2	269 1/2
November	270 1/2	271	270 1/2	270 1/2
December	271 1/2	272	271 1/2	271 1/2
January	272 1/2	273	272 1/2	272 1/2
February	273 1/2	274	273 1/2	273 1/2
March	274 1/2	275	274 1/2	274 1/2
April	275 1/2	276	275 1/2	275 1/2
May	276 1/2	277	276 1/2	276 1/2
June	277 1/2	278	277 1/2	277 1/2
July	278 1/2	279	278 1/2	278 1/2
August	279 1/2	280	279 1/2	279 1/2
September	280 1/2	281	280 1/2	280 1/2
October	281 1/2	282	281 1/2	281 1/2
November	282 1/2	283	282 1/2	282 1/2
December	283 1/2	284	283 1/2	283 1/2
January	284 1/2	285	284 1/2	284 1/2
February	285 1/2	286	285 1/2	285 1/2
March	286 1/2	287	286 1/2	286 1/2
April	287 1/2	288	287 1/2	287 1/2
May	288 1/2	289	288 1/2	288 1/2
June	289 1/2	290	289 1/2	289 1/2
July	290 1/2	291	290 1/2	290 1/2
August	291 1/2	292	291 1/2	

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE STORY TOLD IN PICTURES

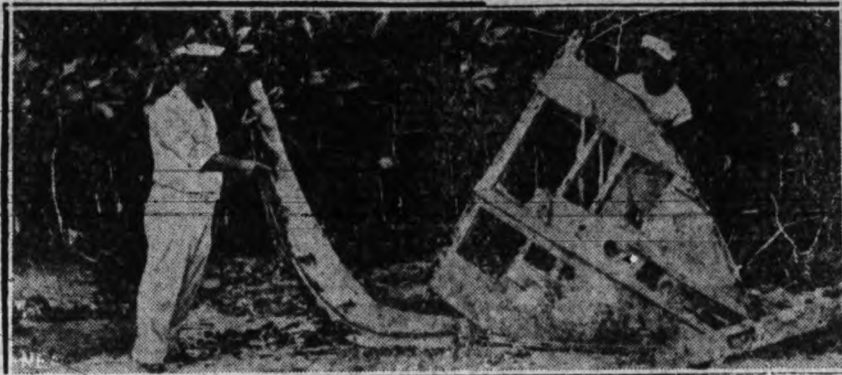
How Three Castaways Lived For Six Months On Lonely Pacific Isle



Leaving Lonely Cocos Island behind them, the three castaways of the wrecked yawl West Wind are pictured here as they took a last look at the tropical spot in the Pacific which was their home for six months. Shown aboard the U.S.S. Sacramento which rescued them, are left to right, Gordon Branner of Springfield, Ill.; Paul Stachwick of Huron, S.D., and Earl Palmer of San Diego, Cal. They lived the lives of Robinson Crusoes, existing on a diet of fish, wild hogs, fowl and coconuts, after they were wrecked on the isolated island last April.



A home for modern Robinson Crusoes was this rickety-looking shack in which the three castaways of the wrecked yawl West Wind lived for half a year on Cocos Island, in the Pacific. The trio were rescued by the gunboat Sacramento and brought to Balboa, in the Canal Zone. The marooned men had salvaged rifles and fishing tackle from their beached craft and lived mainly on the wild hogs which they shot and ocean fish which they caught.

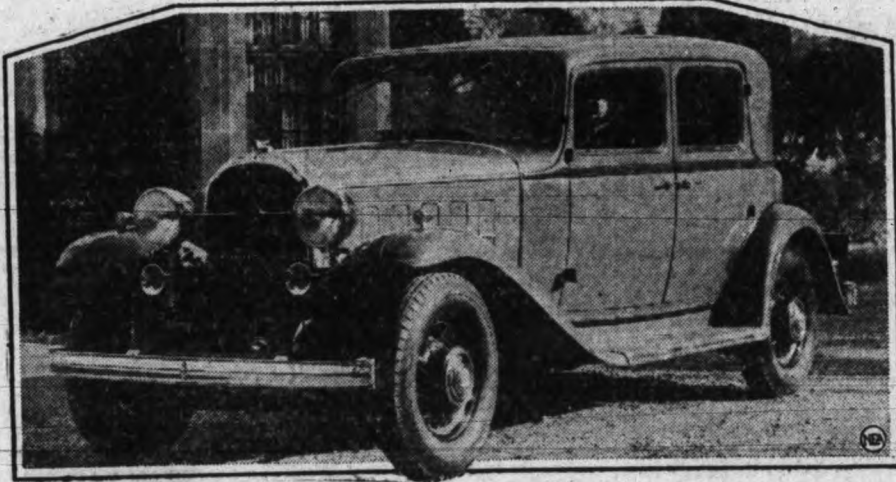


There was little left of the yawl West Wind, as this picture shows, after it and its three sailors had been cast ashore on isolated Cocos Island, in the Pacific, last April. Seamen from the U.S.S. Sacramento are here examining the wreckage of the yawl after the naval gunboat had rescued the trio of marooned men.



They knew help was on the way, did the three castaways of the yawl West Wind, when they found this sign and box of supplies on their lonely Cocos Island home in the Pacific. The sign and provisions had been left by Julius Fleischmanns yacht camargo, which found traces of the marooned trio but, unable to locate them, sailed away to get help. The castaways later were rescued by the gunboat U.S.S. Sacramento. The three were in good health despite six months lived on the isolated island.

First Hint Of 1932 Auto Trend Revealed By New Buicks



By ISRAEL KLEIN

First intimation of what the 1932 automobile will be like comes today with the introduction of the new Buicks.

Most significant innovation in this automobile is what the manufacturer calls "wizard control." This is a vacuum-operated automatic clutch, also affording a safe and positive form of free wheeling.

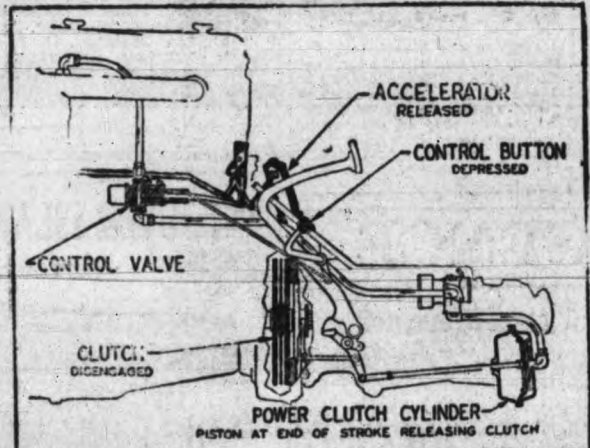
By slight pressure on a button beside the regular clutch pedal, and release of the accelerator, the clutch is thrown out and the car put into free wheeling. Pressure on the accelerator, even with the button still depressed, will immediately throw the clutch in. The same action will result from release of the button, even with the accelerator untouched.

Next in importance to this innovation is Buick's new appearance, tending more toward reduction of wind resistance and affording a sleeker, speedier-looking job. For this effect, the radiator has been heightened and narrowed down at the bottom, while the outer sun-visor has been replaced by a sun-shield that can be manipulated to hide the sun from in front or at the side.

For greater comfort, Buick has installed a "ride regulator," which regulates the shock absorbers for the different types of road encountered to make riding more easy for the passengers.

A further improvement is the vacuum pump operated windshield wiper, which keeps the wiper going no matter what the strain on the engine, since it is made to operate independently of the manifold.

Besides these major improvements, the Buick engineers have added refinements to almost every important part of the car, to the synchro-mesh transmission, the clutch, the oil cooler, the carburetor, the fuel line, the differential, the springs and the entire body itself.



Typical of the new Buick is the club sedan, at top, on 134-inch wheelbase. The diagram shows how the "wizard control" operates.

able development of modern astronomy in which, with the aid of powerful telescopes, the space outside our own system of stars has been explored to a distance of 100,000,000 light years.

It has been found that this outer space is occupied by innumerable stellar systems similar to our own Milky Way, each of which contains many millions of stars. These systems, which are known as spiral nebulae, are apparently all receding from us, some of them with the enormous velocity of 10,000 miles per second.

Before this recession of the spiral nebulae had actually been observed, it had been predicted on the basis of the theory of relativity that the universe should be expanding, and that the rate of this expansion should continually increase, so that the spiral nebulae now in our neighborhood should be finally lost to view in the distance. This is considered by many to be the most important of all the astronomical consequences of Einstein's theory, and many of the world's most distinguished scientists are studying

UNIVERSE MAY GET LARGER

Possibility of Expansion Will Be Discussed By Dr. C. S. Beals

The possibility that the universe is expanding and that many of the objects now visible to astronomers will eventually be lost in the depths of space will be discussed by Dr. C. S. Beals of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in a public lecture at the Victoria College on Tuesday evening next.

The subject of the lecture, "Distant Universes," concerns the most remark-

Hospital Will Show Savings Directors Told

A considerable reduction in the operating costs of the Royal Jubilee Hospital is expected from economies attained and recent rearrangement of the staff, according to reports placed before the directors yesterday evening. The expenses were reported as much below the costs for the corresponding month last year. There were 302 patients admitted in October, with eighteen births and thirteen deaths. Patients discharged totaled 906 and the average number of patients during the month being 6,149.

The recent shower of the Women's Auxiliary had resulted in a splendid addition to the hospital's stock of linen and the directors yesterday evening received a donation of curtains from the auxiliary.

An invitation from the Daughters of Pity to attend a silver tea and sale of work on Saturday, December 5, was accepted by the directors.

The directors passed a silent vote of sympathy with Mrs. Matson and the family of the late J. S. H. Matson and endorsed the attendance of nurses as a guard of honor at the funeral.

High School Notes

Miss E. Cameron, director of the Christmas play, "Crossings," which will be presented on December 17 and 18 by second year students of the school, has chosen the following players for the leading roles: Otille Miller as Sarah; Frances Farquhar as Anne; Beatrice Williams as Frankie; and Franklin Gault as Antony. The play is in four acts, with the setting in the midlands of England during the Christmas period and is from the pen of Walter de la Mare.

At a special meeting of the Victoria High Students' Council held Thursday it was decided to purchase new sweaters for both girls' basketball and hockey squads. Muriel Thompson, girls' athletic representative, told the council that sweaters had not been purchased for six years and both teams were in need of them. The council also ratified the purchasing of Christmas cards for distribution in the school, as is customary. Harry Robson gave a brief report on the financial standing of the council.

The meeting of the Beta Delta on Thursday took the form of a mock trial, with O. Marion held on a charge of murder. J. Ewan took the part of the prosecuting attorney; J. Jones, lecturer; P. H. Buck, of the staff physician, and Robert Warren and Chris Howland, witnesses. The trial was adjourned until next Thursday with the prisoner put on parole. After the conclusion of the trial next week a debate, "Resolved That Japan is Justified in Taking Military Occupation of Manchuria," will be held. The affirmative will be upheld by A. Corby and H. Alexander, while R. Warren and Chris Howland will speak in the negative.

Wednesday morning and evening were red-letter periods for the Victoria High School Choir, when it made its first public appearances. In the morning three songs were rendered in the auditorium, these being "Serenade" (Schubert); "Gypsy" (Rowley); and "The Dream Seller" (Lee). In the evening the choir gave a half-hour



WITH THE BOY SCOUTS

notable event, was made up entirely of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers of the twenty-first Scout group of Paris. In keeping with the statement of the director, Abbe Maillet, that the boys were "first and foremost Boy Scouts," the French lads were Scout uniform throughout, except when rendering liturgical numbers. In this the French Scouts carried out the practice of the Westminster Abbey Scout choir which toured Canada in 1927.

A Boy Scout troop has been organized at an asylum for lepers near Colombo, Ceylon. There are several leper colony troops in West Africa.

During the summer's hop picking in Kent, Oxford University Rover Scouts erected a temporary chapel, surgery and canteen, and staffed them for the benefit of pickers.

In connection with the next world gathering of Boy Scouts, to be held in Hungary in 1933, a cordial invitation has been extended all Dominion contingents to visit the Old Country before or after the jamboree.

programme over C.P.T. Lucile McKay gave two readings, these being an extract from "Sir Lancelot" and "A Strange Pair." Betty Couch sang "Fairings," and Helen Schwengers sang "The Cradle Song." In a duet Jean Burnetts and Helen Schwengers presented "Barchinole." Otille Miller, Helen Schwengers and Mary Grat combined in a trio to present "Husken." Grace White was accompanist for all selections. Frank Tuppen is director of the choir.

At the Fortia Society meeting held on Wednesday Dorothy Humphries spoke on "Robert Schumann." Muriel Chave on "My Visit to Jerusalem." Ellen Purves on "Mathew Arnold." Vice-president Ruth McTavish presided. Next week co-members of the Fortia Society now attending Victoria College will present their annual programme.

Two rugby games were played by High School squads on Thursday. In a game with Oak Bay High School the third team was defeated 14-12 after leading at half time by 12-0. The other game, featuring the second team and University School, resulted in each team getting three points. Surphills scored for the High, while Phillips tallied for University.

Harold Gray, prefect of badminton, announced yesterday that he hopes to get the annual knockout tournament under way early in December.

The senior girls' basketball squad defeated Normal School on Wednesday at the High gym by a 46-17 score. Laura Uphill played well for the teachers, while Muriel Thompson and Mary Wilson were the bright lights of the students. Miss Mona Miller refereed.

The teams were: Normal-Laura Uphill (8), Gwen Foutsair (7), Hazel Anderson, Hazel Stephenson (2), Velma Anderson, May Brown, Jean McMullin and Winnie Hall (2).

Victoria High-Otille Miller, Elaine Trotter (2), Mary Wilson (16), Lois McMurchie (18), Nita Pettland, Muriel Thompson (18), Ella Brenner and Jean Wilson (4).

notable event, was made up entirely of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers of the twenty-first Scout group of Paris. In keeping with the statement of the director, Abbe Maillet, that the boys were "first and foremost Boy Scouts," the French lads were Scout uniform throughout, except when rendering liturgical numbers. In this the French Scouts carried out the practice of the Westminster Abbey Scout choir which toured Canada in 1927.

A Boy Scout troop has been organized at an asylum for lepers near Colombo, Ceylon. There are several leper colony troops in West Africa.

During the summer's hop picking in Kent, Oxford University Rover Scouts erected a temporary chapel, surgery and canteen, and staffed them for the benefit of pickers.

In connection with the next world gathering of Boy Scouts, to be held in Hungary in 1933, a cordial invitation has been extended all Dominion contingents to visit the Old Country before or after the jamboree.

A member of the Canadian contingent to the great world gathering of Scouts in England in 1929, who attracted much attention, passed in the death of Scout Bob Grey of British Columbia. As a "genuine red Indian and son of a chief," many English boys sought the Canadian camp to meet Scout Grey and take his picture. Grey led the Indian dances which were a popular feature of the display given by the Canadians in the great amphitheatre. His death was learned with great regret by other members of the Canadian contingent.

So far this year twenty-eight awards for life saving have been made to Boy Scouts and leaders as follows: One bronze cross for heroism in face of very grave danger; seven silver crosses for rescue at serious personal risk; and nine gilt crosses, eight certificates of merit and three letters of commendation for courage and coolness with lesser degrees of risk. One commendation was given for saving a horse from ill-treatment, notwithstanding rough handling of the boy by the owner. The bronze cross was awarded Assistant

SEEKING RIDING COMFORT



Life is just one jolt after another at Purdue University these days, and here is shown M. F. White, graduate student, being "taken for a ride" on the Indiana school's new "shake table." Professor H. M. Jacklin, professor of automotive engineering, who designed the table to test the relative effects of different kinds of upholstery on the comfort of auto passengers, is shown at the left checking the recording instruments. Bands stretched across the knees and thighs of the riders record the extent to which comfortable posture is lost.

Scoutmaster Robert Talbot of Hamilton, Ont., for a double rescue from drowning during a heavy storm on Lake Erie.

LANGFORD

The Y.M.C.A. Badminton Club visited the Langford Club on Friday

evening. The local ladies were strong, winning all the ladies' doubles, and three-fourths of the men's matches were won by the home team. In the mixed doubles seven of the eight matches went to the Langford squad, resulting in a win for Langford of 14 games to 2.

TWENTY-EGT DEGREES FOR HOOVER



There was another honorary degree—his twenty-eighth—awaiting President Hoover when he attended the sequentennial celebration at Yorktown, Va. A newly-made Doctor of Laws, he is seen here, right, with Dr. James Dillard, rector of William and Mary College, after the conferring of the degree. The President already had received honorary degrees from Brown, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, Dartmouth, Rutgers, University of Alabama, Oberlin, Karlsruhe Technical College, Liege, Brussels, Warsaw, Cracow, Oxford, Rensselaer, Tufts, Swarthmore, Williams, Manchester, Prague, Ghent, Lemberg, and Cornell College.

ASTHMA

"I would have been dead long ago, had it not been for RAZ-MAH"

written Mr. Michael Day of Halifax, N.S.

"I am suffering from Chronic Asthma and RAZ-MAH is the only thing on the market which I can get any relief. Without RAZ-MAH I am a dead man now. I can walk and breathe again, but without RAZ-MAH I would not live a month."

You'll be able to sleep well and work in comfort once you start taking Templeton's RAZ-MAH. No more battling for breath, wheezing, choking. No harmful drugs. No bad reaction afterward. Capsules. Clean. Easy to take. Good for Chronic Bronchitis, Head and Bronchial colds. 50c and \$1 everywhere.

Don't choke, gasp, wheeze—RAZ-MAH

CHILDREN STUDY LIFE IN CANADA

Dominion Films For Millions of Youngsters in Old Country Schools

New Empire Propaganda Drive Sponsored By Marketing Board

London, Nov. 21.—A new campaign has been launched to bring Canadian life to the young idea through the length and breadth of the Old Country by means of the motion picture. The modern generation is covering the Empire in a modern way. A catalogue of films which will be sent, free, on loan to schools in parts of Britain was issued this week by the Empire Marketing Board. Requests for films are coming in from all parts of the country. About 1,000 schools are already in touch with the board and there are probably many more in possession of projectors which may join the scheme. A regular programme of these films is shown daily at the Empire Marketing Board's cinema at the Imperial Institute, London, and about a million youngsters have already attended the performances. Part come in from the country to see the pictures, and the total attendance figure has passed the two million mark.

CANADA COMES ALIVE

Over thirty of the pictures listed in the catalogue deal with Canadian scenes and industries. Thanks to the efforts of Captain Badgley, of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, there are many more films of Canada than of any other Dominion. John Grierson, the board's film officer, visited Canada recently and received every help from Captain Badgley, who gave Mr. Grierson the key of the vaults and let him take away as much film as he wanted. Similar help has been promised by Ontario, Quebec, and so on, so that the material is becoming available the board should have a very complete collection of Canadian films.

Where the films are in use, Canada no longer means a large map on the left-hand side of a map to the rising generation. Live pictures of men toiling in the lumber camps, of great locomotives pouring across the golden prairies, of a sea, teeming with trade, handling grain for the four corners of the earth, are bringing reality right into the classroom.

Youngsters are no longer taught just the names of Canadian rivers, they learn what comes out of the end of the British Columbian timber train, how the salmon are taken up the rivers. Instead of yawning over dates in the history class, they watch wide-eyed the labor of the farmer, the miner, the fisherman, the seaman. They are learning to know how Canadians live and work. The Empire is becoming real.

CANADIAN PICTURES USED

Mr. Grierson, who has been claimed by critics as best director of the younger school in the Old Country and who is the Empire Marketing Board's film officer, came back from Canada with several miles of film of farming and commercial activities all over Canada to be arranged in London for distribution to schools. Mr. Grierson established personal contacts in Canada which he hopes will lead to even closer co-operation between the Dominion and the Old Country. For instance, some of the films he is making in Britain may be distributed in Canada.



Mistress Pepys Returns To Town

Read the Announcement on

PAGE 9

Authorized Harrison Radiator Service Station

We Restore the Circulation, Repair, and Recore All Makes of Auto Radiators

Damaged Fenders and Bodies Repaired, Welded and Reconditioned

BURGESS BROS.

Auto Radiator, Body and Fender Specialists

1200 QUADRA STREET

PHONE E 8231

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931

Rich in Britain Sacrifice Old-time Luxuries

BRITAIN'S PRIZE MARINES



Pride of the British Royal Marines are these four men, weighed down with medals for marksmanship that they have won at service rifle meetings. It is required that the decorations be worn on the left side—each may have to utilize one trouser leg soon. Left to right are Color Sergeant F. T. Crosby, Sgt. A. J. Howard, Quartermaster T. F. Barrett and Sgt. F. T. Dorrett.

Ex-clerk Miser Leaves Fortune

LONDON—An amazing story of a miser with an income of £12,000 a year who lived on £4 a week was unfolded in the King's Bench Division. It was said of this extraordinary man, whose fortune is the subject of a lawsuit in which forgery is alleged, that he

Had a daughter from whom he had been estranged for many years;

Dragged himself about the Riviera, from one cheap hotel to another;

Was so miserly that he would not buy false teeth and dressed like a scarecrow; and

Never gave anything away except a brooch that he found.

Yet this man, John Albert Drinan, who died at the age of eighty-three, bequeathed £70,000 to the poor-boxes of the metropolitan police courts.

The action relates to shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway involving about £100,000.

The question raised is whether the shares, which were in the custody of the National City Bank of New York, belonged to the estate of Mr. Drinan or to the estate of Joe Haist, who before his death had instituted proceedings against the bank regarding them.

WIDOW'S WITHDRAWAL

The plaintiff was the public trustee, as trustee and executor under the will of Mr. Drinan, and the defendant was Mrs. Haist, the widow of Joe Haist, who made no claim as administratrix of her husband's estate to securities which were the subject of the action.

F. P. M. Schiller, K.C., for the public trustee, explained that Mr. Drinan lived for many years on the Riviera. He made a will in 1920 appointing the public trustee as his trustee and executor, and after his death the public trustee claimed as part of the estate 10,728 Canadian Pacific ordinary shares, valued at that time at nearly £100,000.

It was then discovered that Joe Haist had begun an action against the National City Bank of New York for delivery of the certificates.

Mr. Haist based his claim on two stock powers, by virtue of which Mr. Drinan purported to transfer the whole of the shares to Mr. Haist.

The public trustee intervened in those proceedings, and while the matter was before the court Mr. Haist died.

"It is alleged," said Mr. Schiller, "that these stock powers were never signed by John Drinan at all."

A MANCHESTER CLERK

Mr. Schiller, describing Joe Haist, said he was formerly a Manchester clerk who set up in business on his own as a cloth merchant of sorts. At one stage of his career he bought large quantities of cloth which he sent abroad, and, after receiving the proceeds, left his creditors in the lurch. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for offences under the Bankruptcy Act.

After serving his sentence he went with his family to France. His acquaintance with Mr. Drinan began not very long before Mr. Drinan died. "Mr. Drinan was indeed a curious man," said Mr. Schiller. "Apparently he had one daughter, from whom he

ISLANDERS MUST DO SHOPPING BY BOAT

LONDON—Houseboat dwellers at Cigarette Island, opposite Hampton Court Palace, are much perturbed at having received notice to quit, after using the island mooring for a number of years.

Some of them say they will stay until forced out.

The land is crown property, and the office of works has refused to renew the lease in view of the approaching widening of the river by the Thames Conservancy.

This will mean that eight occupants and their gardens will disappear in due course.

The only direct access across to the mainland at Molesey is a path connecting with a wooden bridge over the River Mole. This has been closed and as the ferry over the River Embur has also been stopped, the remaining houseboat dwellers will be forced to do their shopping with row boats.

appears to have been estranged. He was a widower, and apart from his daughter, it is not known that he had any relatives or a single friend.

"This somewhat pathetic figure dragged himself about the Riviera from one cheap hotel to another, with occasional visits to clinics for various ailments a lonely man, suspicious of practically everybody.

A SHABBY MISER

"His income, according to his own computation, at one time amounted to between £12,000 and £13,000 a year, but he never drew more than £300 a year for his own maintenance. His habits were so miserly that he would not even afford false teeth, though he was suffering from digestive troubles.

"Of clothes he had practically none. Those he had were dilapidated and shabby to a degree. A witness will tell the court that he was dressed like a scarecrow.

"So pathetic was this poor old man that the British Vice-Consul at Cannes took pity on him and looked after him, whether he liked it or not.

"He was never known to give away anything except when he gave a woman friend a brooch which he found in the street. It is a little startling, therefore, to find that in the evening of his life, if it is true, he made a gift of stocks and shares amounting to £100,000."

Mr. Schiller, referring to Mr. Drinan's last movements, said from Mr. Haist called at an hotel to take Mr. Drinan away until Mr. Drinan's death his movements were a mystery. In spite of most exhaustive inquiries no one could be found who saw him after October, 1930.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Is it your case that forgery was committed by Joe Haist, now dead?

Mr. Schiller: Whose was the hand that forged is a difficult thing to say, but that he uttered it—yes.

The hearing was adjourned.

HIGH TAXES, CUT INCOMES FORCE ACTION

Town and Country Houses Are Closed or Sold; Aristocratic Sports Given Up

Lady Mountbatten Goes to Malta; Costly Cars Replaced By Cheaper Ones

LONDON—Britain's rich men are having a difficult time of it, but are sacrificing patriotically, their luxuries to help their country.

The big anti-Labor vote cheered their feelings, but it did not help their pocketbooks much.

Nor will it, unless the strengthened MacDonald Government sees fit to repeal the Land Tax Bill, one of the last acts of the Labor Government, which takes effect next year.

ROYALTY FEELS PINCH

Naturally the rich are not wondering whether they will have meat on their menus next week, but most of them are making economies which in other days they would have considered mean.

Even the royal family is feeling the pinch. King George has ordered severe economies in his racing stable, and the Duke of York is curtailing his hunting this season.

Almost every week the closing of some big country estate is announced, or a famous town house is put on the block.

SPORTS HARD HIT

All over the country the ancient sports of the rich in England have suffered. The shooting season in Scotland this year, for example, was a small affair compared with the ado of former years.

Lord Derby, one of whose forebears began England's famous "Derby," and himself an enthusiastic turfman, has almost retired from the sport. He is running his stables on a much smaller scale.

The earl contributes heavily to charity. When he had to choose between his charities and racing, he kept the former.

Lady Louise Mountbatten, one of England's famous beauties and friend of the Prince of Wales, recently put her town house on the market. It was one of the brilliant social centres in London. She intends to join her husband, probably at Malta, as he is with the Mediterranean Fleet.

LANDOWNERS SUFFER

The landed aristocracy probably has been hardest hit of the lot. It costs a lot of money to maintain great estates, and under England's heavy income and surtaxes there is only half the money with which to do it.

Staffs in great houses were cut down. The squire put the £10,000 car in the garage and bought a cheaper one that cost less to run. Land was turned out of cultivation to save the labor costs.

Many of these landlords felt a responsibility to their tenants, some of them on the land for generations. Some landlords have reduced rents, but often that has been impossible.

The Earl of Tankerville recently announced that he was closing his great house in Northumberland and that he and his wife would live in one of the cottages on the estate.

10,000 OFFICERS IN BRITAIN WEAR GERMAN SWORDS

LONDON—Ten thousand British naval and military officers are today wearing swords made in Solingen, Germany. All officers there are more than 28,000 of them—buy their own swords, but only 18,000 buy them with blades of British steel.

This fact has just been revealed by a London firm of swordmakers.

A Whitehall official said: "An officer's sword is his own property, and so long as it is of regulation pattern he can buy it where he likes."

A representative of the London sword firm said: "The low cost of material, on the Continent and the low wages paid to labor have made it possible for German firms to send blades to England at a price below the cost of the raw material here."

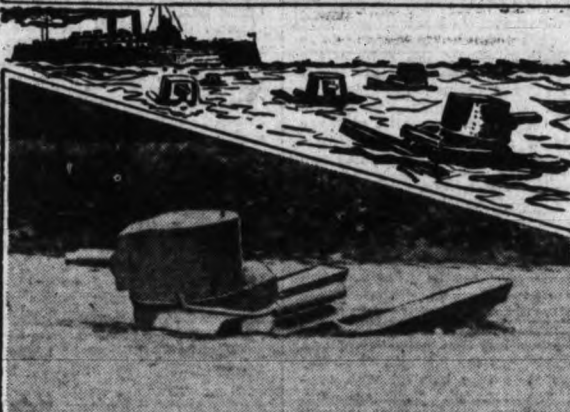
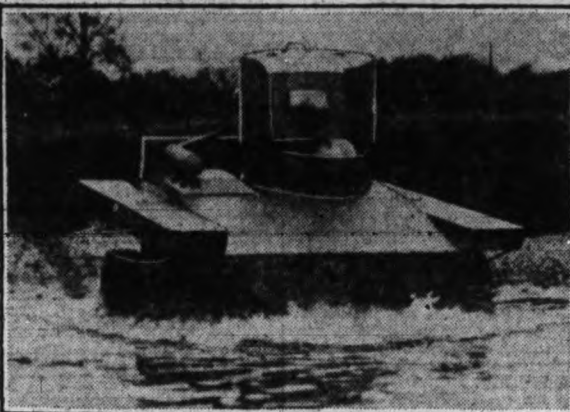
TWO-SEATER BIKE STAGING COMEBACK

LONDON—Following the revival of dresses of the "gay nineties," the tandem bike is staging a comeback in England.

It began five years ago when small bicycle concerns began making special two-seater jobs on order. This again boomed the tandem business and now large manufacturers are making them.

One has announced a 1932 model tandem to sell for \$75.

NEW TANK THAT SWIMS TO CLEAR WAY IN WAR FOR LANDING PARTIES



The latest British military invention—an amphibian tank that fights while it swims—in action. It travels forty-two miles per hour on land, using caterpillar treads, and when it plunges into water it floats and a propeller is brought into play to push it along at a steady six knots. Its turret gun can be used while in the water. Students of warfare visualize a transport ship disgorging a fleet of these tanks to precede and clear the way for landing of troops on enemy shores. The tank weighs two tons and carries armor.

LIFE IN BRITAIN STIRRED ANEW, VICTORIAN FINDS

FIRST hand reports on conditions of life in England to-day, amid all the political and financial unsettlement, have been brought back to Victoria by Fred Barnes of Croft Acres, who has just returned from a three months tour of Britain and from visiting his old home near Manchester.

"Just before I left to cross the Atlantic on my way home there was a spirited return of activity in a number of lines of industry in England, with the great cotton mills, which had been idle for some time, starting up," said Mr. Barnes.

"Retail business is brisk in Britain and general conditions seem better there than on this side.

"The most impressive sight I saw in England was Blackpool at night. Millions of electric light bulbs lighted up four miles of waterfront promenade. All Britain seems to go there and there were hundreds of thousands of people enjoying themselves at the resort while I was there. Everyone seems to be optimistic and looking with a rebrighted point of view.

"England had a disappointing summer as far as weather is concerned. Out of thirty-seven summer season week-ends thirty-one were wet.

RADIO SITUATION

"I learned a lot about the radio situation. The English do not start their radios going until 10 o'clock in the morning. All radio is exclusively under the government. They broadcast good programmes and the results of horse races and such things. But their radios are not up to our standards here.

"Besides the straight wireless, the English now have what is known as the wired wireless. These are loud speakers in each house linked up to the central station like telephones by a wire system. Each house has to pay so much a month for this service, which provides a steady stream from the loud speaker from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight of music, horse race results and other features in which the public is interested.

"The English playing fields, I found, are so far ahead of ours that we are doing nothing where we are. Their fields are equipped with everything imaginable for children. But they have not got the climate we have to make it possible for them to enjoy their playing fields to the utmost.

"I met the Hon. Tom Coventry, British Columbia's egg market commissioner, who was formerly Saanich's member in the British Columbia Legislature. Mr. Coventry was very

kind and entertained me, as he does with all other visitors he meets from Victoria, with afternoon tea. He is the soul of hospitality and is an optimistic asset to British Columbia houses.

"At Kew Gardens I saw the big British Columbia flagpole, and at Hampton Court the wonderful flower gardens. But there is no place there to compare with Butchart's Gardens here for color and variety of flowers. I saw no city that can come up to Victoria for the quantity of flowers per capita.

"One of the smart novelties I saw on the streets of the West End of London were the red reflectors on the collars of the dogs of society-people. These reflectors have saved the lives of many dogs from being run over by motorists in the dark.

"The drinking cup at public fountains still persists in England, but it is an abominable practice to one who has become accustomed to the sanitary fountains in this country. The telephone system in England is poor, compares with ours. They are, however, ahead of this country in motor bus services.

WOMEN CAUSE DOLE ABUSES

"I was there when the dole cut announcement was made. There will always be a dole in England, but the trouble has been that it has been abused with married women and other family people who are not entitled to it getting down on the dole list. I knew of business men receiving the dole, as they have their businesses in their wives' names. In the same way there are thousands of married women receiving the dole although their husbands are well off or have good incomes.

MOVIES KILL SALOONS

"I never saw a drunk while I was in England. Talking movies and the high price of beer have killed the saloons. The average public-house in England which used to be the centre of conviviality is now as quiet as a church.

"There is a chance for our local spinach growers to put their produce on the market in England. I went into stores around Manchester and asked for spinach, but no one knew what it was. They had everything else but canned spinach. Fruit is very expensive over there, including British Columbia apples."

CRIME WAVE SWEEPS BRITAIN, POLICE MAY ARM

Gummen Busy, Banks Are Held Up and Paper Money Notes Forged

£1,000,000 of Jewels and 5,000 Motor Cars Are Stolen During Year

LONDON—Lord Trenchard, the new commissioner of the metropolitan police, begins his duties at Scotland Yard faced with some of the gravest problems in the annals of crime.

Gummen have recently put in an appearance. Bank hold-ups are becoming more common. There is a widespread public demand for the abolition of gummen before they become a really serious menace to the community.

Thefts of motor cars—the most valuable ally of the modern highwaymen—are rapidly increasing. Nearly 5,000 cars were stolen last year, a jump of 50 per cent over all previous figures.

Burglary and housebreaking cases are rising, too, and £1,000,000 worth of jewelry has been stolen in the last twelve months.

MAY ARM POLICE

Prominent citizens of London are disturbed at the trend of events.

Sir Robert Wallace, former chairman of the London Sessions, says: "Everything possible must be done to put an end to the Chicago methods of criminals in Britain. Unfortunately, this is one of the few countries in the world where the police are not armed. A truncheon is of no use against a revolver. I am not going to suggest that our policemen should be armed, but I will say that the time is not far distant when all policemen will have to be better armed for the protection of citizens, property and themselves."

YOUNG MEN TAKE UP CRIME

Sir Montagu Sharpe, chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, says: "I had to deal with seventy-eight cases at the last sessions. This is a great increase. The figure for the previous quarter was only thirty-eight."

"The activities of the gummen and smash-and-grab thieves must be seriously considered. Unemployment is the root cause of the increase in crime. The majority of criminals who appear before me are young men. I have never known an armed criminal under twenty-one years of age."

BANKNOTES FORGED

One problem at present baffling Scotland Yard is that of forged banknotes, so cleverly made that only by the use of ultra-violet rays have they been detected. It is believed that the forgeries originate from Germany, Holland and other Continental countries. Officers of the special branch are endeavoring to trace how the notes are brought into Britain.

THREE FOUND SHOT IN ONE DAY

Three men—a baronet and two retired army captains—were found shot in one day in England recently. They were: Sir Roger Onslow, Bart., aged fifty-one, of Henger, St. Tudly, near Bodmin, Cornwall; Capt. George Percy Crane, aged fifty-eight, of Bedford, and Capt. Wilfrid Price, aged forty-three, Edgware (lately returned from Africa).

Sir Roger Onslow was found by his manservant at his home with a gunshot wound in his head.

He owned considerable property, including a section of the Bodmin Moors, on which some years ago he established china clay works, which, however, have been closed for some months.

Capt. Crane, who lived in Conduit Road, Bedford, and was found shot in his bedroom with a service revolver by his side, left a note in which he said he could not stand life any longer.

He was a prominent follower of the Oakley Hunt, and was one of the few Bedford townsmen who regularly were a pink coat and black top hat while hunting.

Capt. Price, who was forty-three years of age, was found shot through the head at Green Way, Edgware. A service revolver was by his side, and in one of his pockets the police found a letter addressed to the coroner.

Capt. Price some months ago returned from Africa.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO WRECK TRAIN IN SCOTLAND

An attempt to wreck a train, the third in the same area within ten days, was discovered between Moffat and Broughty Ferry, Angus, on the main line from London and Edinburgh to Aberdeen.

A rail weighing nearly 200 pounds, set up beside the track as a railway "milestone," had been torn up and placed on the line. It had been struck by a train fortunately without causing derailment.

The Aberdeen to London express passed the spot before the discovery was made, but it is not known whether it was this or a slow train which struck the rail.

Two other attempts had been carried out in the same manner near Carnoustie, five miles farther north on the same line. In those cases slow goods trains struck and removed the obstructions without mishap.

There have also been five mysterious farm fires in the same district recently.

WOMAN ROBBED ON STREET OF £1,000

Mrs. L. Lewis, wife of the sub-postmaster at 178 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., London, while carrying a bag containing £1,000 in banknotes had it snatched from her in the street by bandits who escaped in a car.

Mrs. Lewis was taking the money to the bank. One of the men caught her by the throat to stifle her screams, while the other grabbed the bag.

People posting letters and walking past the post-office thought it was a film-acting stunt.

STEAL LARGE SAFE, LEAVE DUMMY

A safe weighing nearly half a ton and containing, it is believed, more than £400 in cash, postal orders and stamps, was stolen from the Eden Street Post-office at Kingston-on-Thames.

The thieves left in its place a dummy safe of fibre and wood, painted to represent the stolen one.

It is estimated that four or five men would have been required to move the safe from the office to the yard, where it was placed in a motor mail van.

The raiders apparently gained admission to the post-office through a sorting office window at the back of the premises, which was broken.

The safe was found empty in a field at Chertsey, and the mail van was later discovered abandoned in Clapham.

Two other attempts had been carried out in the same manner near Carnoustie, five miles farther north on the same line. In those cases slow goods trains struck and removed the obstructions without mishap.

RAMSAY VICTORIOUS



Triumphant in the recent British elections, Premier Ramsay MacDonald is pictured above, elated, as he returned to London from Seaham, England. At the right is Ishbel MacDonald, his daughter.

Marriage Set Free By Spain's New Law Of Mutual Consent

Easy Divorce Seen as Elevating Family Life, as Partners Now Have to Watch Their Step and Become More Courteous and Devoted Than Under Old Conditions When Wife Was Hopelessly Tied to Mate No Matter What He Did

LONDON—Couples who are contemplating divorce without hostilities should wire their gratitude to the legislators of Spain, who have agreed to dissolve any marriage on the grounds of mutual consent.

This piece of lawmaking, which makes Reno seem prim and antiquated, sets Spain of the stern grandes side by side with Mexico and Communist Russia as the most liberal countries in the world where dissolution of marriage is concerned.

While mutual consent may seem to some conservative judges a very flimsy ground for breaking up a home, the Spanish legislators perhaps have done little more than to make legally respectable a situation such as prevails in this country. For surely a fair proportion of British marriages are dissolved without that animosity which the law technically demands.

Mutual consent, in spite of the unwieldy but necessary pretence of unfaithfulness, is said by divorce lawyers to be the actual cause of a staggering number of divorces here.

FINER CONCEPTION OF MARRIAGE

In recognizing the fact that two persons may wish to live apart, even

nied out in the same manner near Carnoustie, five miles farther north on the same line. In those cases slow goods trains struck and removed the obstructions without mishap.

There have also been five mysterious farm fires in the same district recently.

WOMAN ROBBED ON STREET OF £1,000

Mrs. L. Lewis, wife of the sub-postmaster at 178 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., London, while carrying a bag containing £1,000 in banknotes had it snatched from her in the street by bandits who escaped in a car.

Mrs. Lewis was taking the money to the bank. One of the men caught her by the throat to stifle her screams, while the other grabbed the bag.

People posting letters and walking past the post-office thought it was a film-acting stunt.

STEAL LARGE SAFE, LEAVE DUMMY

A safe weighing nearly half a ton and containing, it is believed, more than £400 in cash, postal orders and stamps, was stolen from the Eden Street Post-office at Kingston-on-Thames.

The thieves left in its place a dummy safe of fibre and wood, painted to represent the stolen one.

It is estimated that four or five men would have been required to move the safe from the office to the yard, where it was placed in a motor mail van.

The raiders apparently gained admission to the post-office through a sorting office window at the back of the premises, which was broken.

The safe was found empty in a field at Chertsey, and the mail van was later discovered abandoned in Clapham.

Two other attempts had been carried out in the same manner near Carnoustie, five miles farther north on the same line. In those cases slow goods trains struck and removed the obstructions without mishap.

There is a Chinese proverb which says, "We own only that which we have freed." The Spanish declare that to translate its philosophy into the divorce laws of the modern world may lead to a higher ideal of the obligations of marriage than those which have prevailed in the more austere and rigid past.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

"Murders and Mysteries" Of Canada Gathered To Make New Book

By PROFESSOR W. T. ALLISON

AS FAR as murder stories go, truth is not stranger than fiction, nor is it more interesting, and yet it gives the reader a satisfaction that the imaginative yarn fails to supply. That is at least my reaction after reading "Murders and Mysteries," a Canadian series of crimes written up by a Toronto historian, Dr. W. Stewart Wallace.

This student of the major crimes of yester year goes as far back as 1764, when Thomas Walker, a justice of the peace in Montreal who had become very unpopular with the British garrison, was attacked one evening in his own house by masked men. Walker lost a large part of his right ear and was wounded in less than fifty-two places. His body was described as being "as black as a bat, and so swelled up that you barely can know the remains of his face or the color of his skin." There was a great to-do over this outrage. Several soldiers were arrested, but a jury failed to convict. Walker, who was generally disliked, objected to the trial taking place in Three Rivers, but General Murray insisted on this change of venue. Walker went over to England and made such a hot protest to the government that Murray was recalled in 1766 and Sir Guy Carleton was sent out to govern the colony, with orders to institute a new trial. This was done, but at this and subsequent sessions the jury always brought in a verdict of "not guilty." And there the matter rests to this day. The mystery of Walker's ear has never been cleared up.

THE MURDERER OF D'ARCY MCGEE

Another very important chapter in this book which is also of historical importance gives an account of the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee and of the trial and execution of Patrick James Whelan, the Montreal tailor, who assassinated him as he was on the point of entering his lodging-house in Sparks Street, Ottawa, on April 7, 1868. McGee was shot when he had returned home at 2 a.m. from a late session of the first Parliament of the recently-formed Dominion of Canada. Dr. Wallace has obtained his account of the murder and of the trial of Whelan from "Upper Canada Queen's Bench Reports," where it occupies nearly 200 pages.

Evidence given at the trial showed that "as McGee was actually rapping on the door of his lodging-house, an assassin crept up behind him and shot him down at a distance of six or seven feet. The bullet entered the back of his head, passed out of his mouth, knocking out some of the teeth, and embedded itself in the door on which he had knocked. Death must have been almost instantaneous."

The evidence which led to the condemnation of Whelan was largely circumstantial. He was foolish enough to tell other people that he hated McGee and would like nothing better than to kill him. On the night of the murder Whelan was in the gallery of the House of Commons. A messenger in the House deposed that he had seen Whelan shake his fist at McGee while the latter was speaking. He also saw him in conversation with three companions, whose behavior he had thought so suspicious that he had afterwards asked how such persons gained admittance to the galleries of the House. Another witness, a French Canadian, testified that he had seen the accused in the galleries of the House one evening and had noticed a revolver protruding from his pocket.

SAID HE WOULD SHOOT HIM LIKE A RAT

McGee's half-brother said that Whelan had called on the preceding New Year's night at the house in Montreal where he and D'Arcy McGee were being admitted to the library. Whelan had given him the name of Smith of the Grand Trunk, and had said that an attack was to be made on the McGee house at 4 o'clock in the morning. This was a cock-and-bull story. Joseph Faulkner, a tailor who had worked with Whelan in Montreal, deposed that Whelan had said to him that McGee was a traitor and deserved to be shot, and that he had shown him a revolver with which he had said he "would shoot McGee like a rat." Similar evidence was given by others.

The hanging of Whelan was the last public execution in Canada.

THE BROOKS' BUSH GANG MURDER

The murder of John Sheridan Hogan, a Toronto editor, on December 1, 1899, while crossing a bridge over the River Don, by a member or members of the Brooks' Bush gang had a special interest for me, and it is a story which I have heard my grandfather and grandmother speak of this very day of criminals who terrorized the country-side east of Toronto. As a boy I often used to drive with my grandfather from Toronto out along the Danforth road to his home in Bendale, Scarborough. At the point where we turned north from the Danforth road there still existed in those days a bush, and it used to give me a creepy feeling when we passed it, to give me a creepy feeling about the Brooks' Bush gang often been told about the Brooks' Bush gang that they were their headquarters when it was a forty-acre forest. I never got any sensational particulars about the crimes committed by this lawless organization; just enough was hinted to arouse my childish imagination. Naturally, therefore, I was very pleased, indeed, to read in Dr. Wallace's book of these vermin of olden days. It was Ellen McGillock, a twenty-three-year-old member of the gang, who turned Queen's evidence and told what happened to Hogan on the night of December 1, 1899. I might explain that Hogan's body was never found until March 30, 1891, sixteen months after his disappearance, when it was fished out of the River Don. Ellen McGillock said that on December 1, 1899, she and James McGillock, another member of the gang, and several male members had crossed the Don bridge on their way into Toronto. Hogan knew James and stopped to talk to her. She picked his pocket of a roll of bills amounting to \$150. He discovered that he had been robbed, and while he was attempting to take his money back by force the thief called the men to her assistance. Four of them jumped on Hogan, beat him up, tied his legs together, and threw him over the bridge into the river. James McGillock, only one of the four, charged with the crime, was convicted. He was hanged on March 10, 1902, over two years after the commission of the murder.

A CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

A few years before the Hogan murder, another gang was operating in the Niagara peninsula, the leader of which was William Townsend. He and two of his followers entered the house of John Nelles in Nelles Corners, a few miles north of Lake Erie, on the evening of October 18. Although attacked by three bandits, Nelles refused to give them money. One of them who wore a false moustache drew a pistol and fatally wounded Nelles. He told the doctor who was summoned to attend him that he did not know any of the men who had attacked him. Suspicion fell on Town-

Library Leaders

Leaders at the leading local lending libraries are placed in the following order of popular demand for the week by librarians at Hibben's Lending Library:

FICTION

GOLDEN YEARS, by Philip Gibbs.
JUNGLE JEST, by Talbot Mundy.
GANGSTER'S GLORY, by Phillips Oppenheim.
MR. AND MRS. PENNINGTON, by Frances Brett Young.
RETURN I DARE NOT, by Margaret Kennedy.

NON-FICTION

FOUR FACES OF SIVA, by Robert J. Casey.
TIDE MARKS, by H. M. Tomlinson.
ROLLING STONE, by Lowell Thomas.
AMONG THE NUDESTS, by Frances and Mason Merrill.

end and his gang. King and Blows, two of his followers, were captured, tried, and hanged. Bryson, who turned Queen's evidence, was sent to the penitentiary for life. Meanwhile Townsend committed another murder by killing a constable who tried to arrest him. He disappeared and for over two years eluded the police. Finally in April, 1897, a bartender in Cleveland, a former Canadian named Lee, who had known Townsend in earlier days, tipped off the police that the noted bandit was in his hotel. He was arrested, extradited and put on his trial in Cayuga on September 27, 1897. The jury disagreed because several witnesses were not sure the prisoner was Townsend.

At the second trial the prisoner declared that he was not Townsend at all but Robert J. McHenry, and that he was in California when the murders with which he was charged took place. Again there was a conflict in testimony of witnesses, some maintaining that the prisoner was Townsend, others being uncertain. About thirty-five swore that the prisoner was Townsend; on the other hand several witnesses swore that they had seen the prisoner in California at the time he said he was there. The jury declared that the prisoner was McHenry and therefore was not guilty. Dr. Wallace thinks that the prisoner was neither Townsend nor McHenry, but a third person, probably a deserter from the British army, who did not dare to give his real name. He certainly must have looked enough like Townsend to be taken for a twin brother.

THE FAMOUS DR. HOLMES MURDERS

The most repulsive murders chronicled in this book were those committed by H. H. Holmes in the nineties. Holmes, whose real name was Mudgett, is supposed to have killed twelve or thirteen people, most of them lonely and defenseless women, generally with money or property, whom he induced to live with him. So clever was "Holmes" in his operations and so long was his devilry undiscovered by the police that he was described by the newspapers of a generation ago as "the greatest murderer of modern times." He began his career as a medical student and at first confined his work to the winding of insurance companies. According to Dr. Wallace Holmes and another medical student arranged that the latter should take out a life insurance policy for \$12,500; then, "after a reasonable length of time, Holmes was to obtain a dead body and place it where it would be readily discovered, while his friend, Dr. Wallace, was to identify the body as that of his friend, and then the insurance company would be invited to pay over the insurance. The insurance companies were evidently not as careful or as cautious then as they are to-day, for the plot succeeded perfectly, and the two conspirators were able to complete their education in luxury." Later on Holmes found it inconvenient to get a dead body, so he murdered the acquaintance he had persuaded to co-operate with him in the swindle. But before this he had murdered numerous women. Dr. "Holmes" was run down by the Toronto police in 1904. Although he had murdered two children in Toronto, he was tried for murder in Philadelphia in 1895. He conducted his own defence with great coolness. He was found guilty and later met death with the same nerve which he had displayed throughout his terrible career.

CREAM, THE ARSENIC MIXER

The only murderer in the Wallace gallery who approaches Holmes in cold-blooded ferocity and abundant crime was another medical man, Dr. Thomas N. Cream. A brilliant graduate of McGill Medical School of the class of 1876, with a successful postgraduate career in London, Cream returned to Canada and began to practice in London, Ontario. Owing to the death of one of his patients under suspicious circumstances he moved to Chicago, and in 1880 was tried on the charge of poisoning a male patient. He was found guilty and sent to prison for seventeen years. Because of good conduct he was released after he had served ten years of his sentence. He proceeded to London, England, and there entered upon a career of murder. Like Jack the Ripper in a later epoch, he chose as his victims women of the street. Instead of a knife, however, he used arsenic. He was caught at last, tried and hanged, but not before he had killed four women and had attempted the murder of a fourth. "Cream" was in some respects a madman," says Dr. Wallace. I should think he was altogether mad.

Among other murder stories to be found in this volume are the following: The Delorme Case, the Mystery of Ambrose Small, the Kinrade Mystery, the Case of Clara Ford, the Case of the Hyams Twins, the Birchall Case, the Lucan Murders, the McCarthy Mystery, and the Strange Case of Dr. King.

Quoting

NATURE is still our norm and our background, and farmers, for the benefit of civilization, must be preserved.
—Liberty Hyde Bailey, president Country Life Association.

NOTHING learned from a book is worth anything unless it is used and verified in life.
—Will Durant.

WELLINGTON'S occasional strong oaths are accepted by Mr. Shaw as a proof of Wellington's naturalness, whereas Nelson's "Kiss me, Hardy" is dismissed as a piece of studied stage emotionalism. In fact, both of them were natural, instinctive. Great men are always theatrical figures—there is not a touch of it in Mr. Shaw?
—Clennell Wilkinson.

MY FATHER'S favorite saying was: "A successful business man is one who watches the crowd and then goes the other way."
—Lady Rhonda.

Four Ghosts Afoot in Unusual Story



R. E. Spencer, author of "The Lady Who Came to Stay."

THERE is a delicate tenderness to "The Lady Who Came to Stay," by R. E. Spencer, which makes it one of the most unusual ghost stories ever printed. It is a ghost story, sure enough; there are no fewer than four ghosts afoot; and yet it is not a horror story.

A widow and her small daughter come to a cavernous old house to live with four eccentric sisters, relatives of the widow's late husband. The widow presently dies, and the daughter is left to the torments devised by the twisted brains of the aging sisters. And then the ghost of her mother appears, to protect her throughout her childhood. The girl grows up and marries; and after a time her small son has to come and live with the widows. The ghostly guardian comes to protect him, too. She brings him ghostly playmates to comfort his loneliness.

The oldest of the four sisters has died, and her malevolent spirit lurks in the dark passages of the old house to do him harm; but the little boy's guardian stands in his path—and when in the course of time the other sisters also die, each one, each one in turn joins with the widow to keep the youngster safe.

Probably one is doing Mr. Spencer an injustice in boiling his plot down so drastically. The charm of this book is lost that way. The theme of his story is such that the book would simply become grotesque if it were handled with anything but the greatest skill. That skill Mr. Spencer has in abundance. He does not you very deftly to accept his strange tale, and unless you are more than ordinarily hard-boiled there are passages that will make your eyes more than a little moist.

"The Lady Who Came to Stay" is printed by Alfred A. Knopf Inc., and sells for \$2.50. It is a choice of the Book League.

Prize Winner Out With New Novel

A NEW novel by Oliver LaFarge, whose book "The Laughing Boy," won the Pulitzer prize in 1929 for the best, is issued by Houghton, Mifflin Company. Mr. LaFarge's new novel is called "Sparks Fly Upward" and it has for its setting Central America in revolution.

Mr. LaFarge's second novel also has an Indian for its central character, Esteban, "who was born to trouble." Because of Esteban's good looks, his success as a soldier and his charming manner, he was a favorite with the aristocrats of his country but was led from them by a warm sympathy for the lower, oppressed classes. Loved by a woman of rank and wealth, he ran away to "the arms of his Indian soldier." He felt he was "a hanger-on of greatness." His determination not to be placed in a false position left him no peace of mind and the turmoil within himself raged almost as incessantly and as bitterly as the conflict of the armed forces in the jungles of Central America of which the book treats.

LaFarge was born in New York City and received his degree from Harvard University in 1924. He selected anthropology as his major study, taught for two years at Tulane University in New Orleans, and then in his field work in Arizona, New Mexico and Guatemala. He has written widely on scientific subjects, and his short stories have appeared in The Dial and Scribner's Magazine.

Book Price War Comes To End

THE PUBLISHERS' price war which began a year ago last summer has definitely ended. The New Republic says, and its results can be briefly summarized. In the first place, the dollar novel has been abandoned. It was a brave gesture toward economy, but its success depended on its appealing to a new public, a public at least three times as large as that reached by novels selling at the ordinary price. Its success depended on finding new outlets—new stores, cigar stores, news-stands. The dollar novel—or rather the new novels issued for a dollar—were a failure because the sort of people who buy books for a dollar are not the sort of people who insist on reading novels but the new novels have returned to the old prices of \$2 and \$2.50. This does not mean that books in general are still as expensive as they were three years ago. Nonfiction is considerably cheaper; the books that would formerly have been listed at \$10 are now \$7.50 in most cases; the \$5 books have come down to \$4 and even \$3. Another tendency is represented by the publication of "omnibus" books: half a dozen full-length novels, or perhaps a thousand closely-printed pages of short stories, are printed in one volume and sold at a low price. The publishers apparently feel that the public is willing to pay as much for books as it formerly did, but wants more for its money. Meanwhile the average length of the new novels seems to prove that writers are sensitive to the changing tastes of a depression era. In fact, the history of the novel in France and America since the war is an interesting commentary in the psychology of readers and writers in the two countries. In France the public refused to pay more for its books, even when manufacturing costs were rapidly rising. As a result, was given shorter and shorter novels for the standard price. In America the price of novels approximately doubled, at first without affecting their length. Since the depression, however, the length of novels has been increasing, so that the public can at least console itself by reflecting that it gets more words for its money.

Modern Civilization Placed on Trial

IN "MODERN CIVILIZATION ON TRIAL," C. Delisle Burns takes a look at society in the machine age and tries to figure out just where it is heading.

He points out, quite properly, that modern civilization is not a product, but a process. It is still in the making, and where it may eventually land is a matter for the wisest of prophets. Meanwhile, he says, we can save ourselves a lot of needless worry if we realize that some of its most dismaying features are really nothing but holdovers from a medieval society that has become modernized a little too rapidly for its own good.

On the whole Mr. Burns is optimistic; and for his optimism he makes out a good case. Yet he renders few hard-and-fast verdicts. In the main he tries to get an understanding of things rather than to pass judgment on them.

"Modern Civilization on Trial" will provide several stimulating hours for any reader who occasionally dips into a whither-are-we-drifting novel. It is published by the Macmillan Company, and retails for \$2.50.

Winston Churchill Tells How Kaiser Blocked War In 1912

THE WORLD WAR would have started at least two years earlier had it not been for the refusal of the Kaiser to sanction war in 1912 on the ground that the situation was "premature." Winston S. Churchill writes in his new book, "The Unknown War," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The new volume deals with the conflict on the Eastern Front, the scene, in the author's opinion, of "incomparably the greatest war in history."

At this time the leading military men and statesmen of Austria were ready and eager for hostilities, the writer declares. Conrad von Hotendorf, chief of the General Staff by Imperial decree, "cheerfully ingenuously" wrote to his Emperor that "if the monarchy means to resolve the question which touches its life interests the best means appears to make war now against Serbia despite all qualms." His appeals were supported by the new War Minister, Erzsbstein, and by Potiorek, the Governor of Bosnia.

The Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, and the heir to the throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, professed to dislike the idea of war. "We must do nothing without mature reflection," the aged Emperor told his advisers. The heir to the throne declared that "in no circumstances will we have war against Russia. From Serbia not a plum tree, not a sheep." Mr. Churchill explains this attitude as follows:

"The cause of all this virtue and wisdom is not obscure. The single reason had decided the Emperor and his heir. They had been left in no doubt that William II did not mean to fight. The Kaiser had conveyed this opinion to them both in the most forceful and confidential manner. They knew that without him they could do nothing. From their highest station and with their direct proprietary interests at stake, they viewed facts in truer proportions than their servants and advisers, and their control of the empire was effective."

"The peace of Europe during 1912 rested solely upon the Kaiser's 'No.' One hand only held the key that could unlock the deluge. From the moment that Austria had quarrelled with Russia, William II had the dual monarchy in his power. While his veto stood the world was safe."

Mr. Churchill's book is a sequel to "The World Crisis" and "The Aftermath," which discussed the World War on the Western Front. He sees in the rival jealousies, bigoted nationalism and selfish hatreds of the nations in the Balkans the true causes of the conflagration.

Fun-maker's Yarn

P. G. WODEHOUSE'S latest fun-maker is "If I Were You" (McClelland and Stewart, Toronto). As far as the plot goes, this yarn is decidedly inferior to Wodehouse's earlier efforts. It turns on the cheerful acceptance by Tony, Lord Drolwiche, of the claim of a London barber, Syd Price, to be the rightful heir to his title. So he exchanges his luxurious home for the Price barber shop. He is the more reconciled to this change of fortune because he has fallen in love with Polly, the American manicurist in Syd's shop. The chief fun of the story, injected into this absurd and preposterous plot, is the short but painful career of Syd as an aristocrat. He is convinced by his high-born relatives that he must learn to ride in Rotten Row, must stand high-brow lectures, and take lessons in table manners from the butler. Syd's experiences were so painful and life was so much tamer than it was in the barber shop that he was not surprised to see him renounce his title. During his brief occupancy of the earldom Syd disgraced himself at a big luncheon by offering to examine his guests' scalps to see why their hair was falling out. Moreover he started Sir Gregory Peasmarsh by telling him that if he wasn't careful he'd soon be having "a fur rug," meaning a toupee. His crowning faux pas was when he told His Grace, the Duke of Pevernsey, that he wasn't "the only onion in the mine." There is a good deal of Wodehouse cleverness in this book, but he will have to do better in the plot line if he hopes to retain his following.

Ghosts Still Walk in These Thrillers

IT WAS a witty Frenchwoman who, when asked "Do you believe in ghosts?" replied "No, but I am afraid of them." But believers or not, most readers admit the fascination of a good ghost story, and two thoroughly unerring volumes appear this week.

In "The Supernatural Omnibus," Montague Summers has gone adventuring among witches, werewolves and sorcerers of the past, and has made a fine selection of "hair-raising" stories. His authors range from Le Fanu and Bram Stoker and Dickens.

More modern authors try their hands at phantom-manufacture in "When Churchyards Yawn," a collection of stories made by Lady Cynthia Asquith. On the whole, however, the modern "ghosts" walk less surely than the ancient ones.

Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION

MAID IN WAITING, by John Galsworthy.
GANGSTER'S GLORY, by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
TWO PEOPLE, by A. A. Milne.
FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, by Somerset Maugham.
JUDITH PARIS, by Hugh Walpole.
RED-HEADED WOMAN, by Katherine Brush.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, by Warwick Deering.
FINCH'S FORTUNE, by Mazon de la Roche.
THE GOOD EARTH, by Pearl S. Buck.
SHADOWS ON THE ROCK, by Willa Cather.
SCARAMOUCHE THE KING MAKER, by Rafael Sabatini.
THE STORY OF JULIAN, by Susan Ertz.
AMERICAN BEAUTY, by Edna Ferber.

NON-FICTION

MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA, by Eugene O'Neill.
CRAMMER, by Hilaire Belloc.
ELLEN TERRY-BERNARD SHAW, a correspondence.
THE EPIC OF AMERICA, by John T. Adams.
MAN'S OWN SHOW: CIVILIZATION, by George A. Dorsey.
CULBERTSON'S SUMMARY, by Ely Culbertson.
CONTRACT BRIDGE BLUE BOOK, by Ely Culbertson.
STILL MORE BONERS.
MEXICO, by Stuart Chase.
MATHIAS AT THE DOOR, by Edwin Arlington Robinson.



Books and Things

BOOK shops in the east report that Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" has created nothing short of a sensation. One shop sold 453 copies in the first two days after publication.

C. L. EWEN, in his new book, "History of British Surnames," which Macmillan is issuing, writes that the Higgs may be glad to have it explained that their name originally meant, not swine, but young lad. The Biggods, he adds, having a name commonly supposed to have originated in an oath, may want to know that the variation Biggods had led to the conclusion that the name signifies "pray God."

A. A. MILNE, English author, and Mrs. Milne were the guests of honor at a reception and tea given by John Macrae, president of E. P. Dutton & Co., at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. About 400 guests, including authors, book reviewers and editors, social and civic leaders, were present. The guests of honor, who are visiting this side of the Atlantic for the first time, expressed themselves as "tremendously delighted" with the United States and said they were having such a "glorious time" that they hated to leave, as they must, in two weeks. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Elmer Barnes, the British Consul-General and Mrs. Gerald Campbell and Bishop and Mrs. Ernest M. Shiras were among those at the reception. Others included Sene Galle, Mr. and Mrs. Claude G. Bowers, Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, Fannie Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippmann, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Morley, Gilbert Seldes, Frederick A. Stokes, Blanche Yurka and John Golden.

FRANK H. SIMONDS has completed arrangements with Harpers for the publication of his new book, "Can Europe Keep the Peace?" which is being rushed through for publication December 1. The book was not scheduled for this fall, but when the manuscript arrived three weeks ago the publishers decided the material was so sensational that it should be released immediately. Mr. Simonds will be in Washington until January, when he returns to Europe.

THE TITLE of Theodore Dreiser's new book has been changed from "A New Deal for America" to "Tragic America." It appears that Mr. Dreiser has lost hope in a new start for America.

WILLIAM FAULKNER'S prodigious amount of writing in the last five years has caused expressions of amazement. George Moore once said that books talked about are never written, and New Yorkers do more talking about books than any other people. Mr. Faulkner, on the other hand, lives in Oxford, Miss., where there are no libraries. The people he associates with by choice are working men, small-town tradesmen and a drug-store clerk.

Mr. Faulkner also said that you can learn more about people from books than from people. He likes books better than people. He said his bibles are "Moby Dick" and "The Nigger of the Narcissus," and there are also certain poems by Ezra Pound and James Joyce which he admires.

THE FOUNTAIN of youth is an age-old dream of man. Now, Dr. Peter Schmidt reconsiders the problem in his book, "The Conquest of Old Age." A disciple of Steinach, whose theories have been a storm centre in German medical circles, Dr. Schmidt is convinced of a profound connection between the reproductive glands and the renewal of youth. He discusses in his book, issued by Dutton's, methods to effect rejuvenation and to increase functional activity.

FREDERICK W. PHIPPS is the editor and R. H. Beck, a partner and manager of the new literary magazine, The British Columbia Argonaut, now being published here. Vernon Cyril Kimberley is among the leading contributors.



Travel-Adventure Aplenty Found By LeBourdais In North's No Man's Land

TRAVEL adventures in colorful tropical lands have abounded among the new books of late, but it has remained for a Canadian to raise the curtain on the Pacific's far north.

In "Northward on the New Frontier," D. M. LeBourdais takes us far from the beaten travel paths of the world and out into the open spaces of northwestern Alaska, across the Behring Sea into the Arctic Ocean to the shrouded and silent Herald and Wrangel Islands. We go with him on the voyage when he and his companions discover and collect on Herald Island the bleached bones of the party of scientific explorers left stranded when the Karluk, which went north in 1914, was destroyed by the ice.

With LeBourdais and his crew of the Arctic vessel, the Herman, we watch a new big game sport—hunting polar bears and icebergs. Not only do they have fine specimens of the ursus with their rifles, but they go in for the excitement of lassoing. They capture one big fellow alive, putting him in a steel crate on deck for delivery to a southern zoo.

Walrus-hunting is an every-day job, while the vessel is among the ice floes. The carcasses of the monsters they land keep a squad of Eskimos busy at skinning, recovering the ivory tusks and storing the blubber and other edible parts for food.

THE PROLIFIC wild life of the north as revealed by LeBourdais, is what amazes the dweller in more temperate climates, accustomed to thinking of land bordering on the Arctic as barren waste. Birds are found everywhere along the coast in large numbers. But it is the reindeer herds, their size and the bigness of the meat-packing industry they support, that surprises most. From a small number brought into the northwestern slope of Alaska a few years ago, the herds have increased until now there are some 4,000,000 animals in this one area. From the score of animals belonging to Eskimo ranchers, the herds range in size to those of the big companies which pasture them by the hundreds of thousands. LeBourdais visits these herds which flourish and multiply on the vegetation of the icy tundra. He takes us with him to their great round-ups.

SOME of the historic personalities of the polar no man's land come into the book. The most notable in Knud Rasmussen whom LeBourdais meets on the completion of the trip that intrepid explorer made by foot across the Arctic region from the Atlantic seaboard to Nome, accompanied only by a couple of Eskimos.

On the introductory and historical side, LeBourdais outlines the various attempts to explore the Pacific side of the Arctic, from the 1848 voyage of Sir John Franklin down to the 1914 five-year stay of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who started out with the ill-fated Karluk under the auspices of the Canadian Government to lay claim to Wrangel Island.

LEBOURDAIS is easy to read as he lets us in on the terrors and mysteries of the Arctic on its ocean side, which contrast so strongly with an unexpected kindness of nature on the land side.

"Northward" opens to the reader a part of the world that to most persons seems almost as distant as another planet. To Canadians, whose country embraces such a vast tract of Arctic territory, the possibilities of which are worth while knowing about, the book comes with a special interest.

The Graphic Publishers of Ottawa have turned it out in an attractive \$3.50 volume, illustrated with reproductions from photographs taken by LeBourdais. It is the kind of a book that one need not hesitate over choosing as a gift, as it has an appeal that surmounts individual literary tastes.

About Ahmed Abdullah

THE INTERNATIONALLY famous Ahmed Abdullah, author of "The Lady in the Veil," whose full name is Ahmed Abdullah Prince Nadir Khan Durrani, was born in Yalta, Crimea, of an illustrious family. On his father's maternal side he is a descendant of Mohammed. At the age of twelve he went to school in England. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and a Doctor of Law at the College of El-Asar, in Cairo. He served in the British-Indian Army and the Turkish Army (in India, China, South Africa and the Balkans), and acted as official interpreter to the first Young Turk Expedition into Tibet. For many years he travelled through remote parts of the world on behalf of the British Government, making invaluable surveys and reports.

While still in the army he began to write, first in French, then in English. He finally took up writing as a profession, and became one of the highest-paid magazine writers, a successful playwright and a novelist. Ahmed Abdullah is the only living English-writing author crowned by the French Academy. He is one of the world's outstanding linguists, having mastered like a native seventeen European and Asiatic languages, including Russian and Chinese.

Spiria

Child of this virile land, harken to me.
The God thy fathers proved
Thy God must be.

The laws thy fathers framed, thy laws must be
If thou would'st still retain
Thine unity.

Vast is thine heritage by land and sea;
Guard it from sacrilege,
Keep it for me!

The dreams thy fathers dreamed, make thou to be.
They are thy building stones—
My surety.

Child of this virile land, harken to me
If thou would'st tread the heights
Bequeathed to thee.

I, that am spirit, dare speak thus to thee.
Spirit of Canada,
Harken to me!

—Catherine Hagman.

405 18th Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

News Pictures From the Fashion Front Show "Modernized" Costumes In the Paris Mid-season Mode!



Supple gold and black lame fashions a simple evening dress (left) by Schiaparelli. The spiral effect of accordion-pleated volants is slenderizing in Louiseboulanger's black satin evening gown (right).

New Fashions Divorce Old Influences

By ROSETE HARGROVE

PARIS.—It is rather extraordinary to see how fashions have been subjected to a sobering influence since the August showings. Now that mid-season collections are in full swing, all the threats of bustles, crinolines and other impediments of the '20's have absolutely faded out of current styles, at any rate except in the most subtle of interpretations.

Skirts are inclined to be shorter for all wear except very formal evening dress, where toe-up and some trains are current lengths. Sports clothes are still simple, practical and if an informal suit has a jacket with a flaring peplum, it is a very modernized one.

ENSEMBLE THEME VANISHES

Necklines seem to have been the object of a lot of study on the part of the Parisian couturiers. Many day dresses have necks hugging the base of the throat and Worth showed an "end-of-the-day" dress of black lace with a high neck, finished off with a tangle of rust red velvet ribbon.

Ensembles, and the ensemble idea, according to John Charles Worth, are finished. The dress completed by a cape or bolero has supplanted it.

Fullness is concentrated at the back of the new Worth dresses and the drawn-back effect is still popular. Most of them are fashioned of finest wool fabrics and black or black and white comes first in favor. Brick red is stressed as a relieving note on black



Louiseboulanger contributes both of these costumes. A formal gray afternoon ensemble (left) comprises a gray dress and bolero trimmed with gray fox. An informal dress (right) is of black wool with an original design in white.

Crinolines and Bustles Loom No More

afternoon dresses cut on the bias. There is even less fullness in his skirts than before, but all preserve freedom of movement. Tiny godets encrusted at the back of the straight skirt seems to be the favorite mode of introducing the necessary fullness, so far as this house is concerned. Black wool fabric is used by Redfern for sports-suits enlivened by scarfs with excursions of green, white and yellow, or red and white. A white wool frock with a youthful collar and deep cuffs of dark brown and a matching suede belt was shown with a long brown coat.

As a matter of fact, white is considered essentially smart for afternoon wear, too, and many couturiers are showing tailored white satin frocks under black, fur-trimmed coats for formal afternoon wear.

GLORIFYING YOURSELF.

By Alicia Hart

A tiny beauty hint is often of more practical value than a whole lecture on elaborate dressing-table rituals. With this in mind the following collection of odds and ends of beauty-tips which you may or may not have discovered for yourself—are presented.

Ice is a wonderful complexion pick-me-up. To apply an ice lotion drop a small piece of ice in a shallow bowl and pour in the lotion. Apply this with little pads of absorbent cotton.

By keeping the bottle of lotion in the refrigerator you can get the same results. When a piece of ice is applied to the face it should always be covered by a thin cloth.

Hot olive oil, rubbed into the scalp an hour or two before a shampoo, has a tonic effect.

You can remove the yellowish tinge from white hair by adding a tiny bit of laundry bluing to the last rinsing water after the shampoo.

Flower odors are "in" now in perfumes. Among the more fashionable are sweet peas, lilac, jasmine, gardenia, lily of the valley, rose and wisteria.

The most satisfactory way to apply the rouge is to put it on in three small dots on each cheek, then working the coloring away from these dots. Midway of the cheek and directly below the centre of the eye is the place for the first dot. The others should be farther back and slanting upward. You

Putting Chic Foot Forward



Open work silver sandals are worn with the white crepe dress cut on lines of classic simplicity shown in the picture above. Sheer hose reveals the rosy glint of highly polished toe nails in this modish new footgear.

will find that this method does away with the grotesque "clown spots" which are so far from artistic.

Always use a small amount of rouge. If you want more color select a brighter shade.

For a quick and effective mask treatment mix the yolk of an egg with a teaspoon of liquid skin tonic. Apply this over the face and let it dry. Apply a second coating and dry this. Let the mask remain five minutes and then remove it with warm water.

Always apply lip-stick with the mouth open. This does away with a

hard line showing where the color leaves off when you talk.

(Copyright, 1931, by NEA Service, Inc.)

Trouble Savers

Putting a waste paper basket in every room in the house is a tremendous time and trouble saver. The living-room should have an ample one, while bedrooms seldom need anything but a decorative gesture in that direction.

QUIET COLORS PLEASE PATOU

Somber Hues Favored For Winter Wear; Brown Is Stressed

point for the last few years to study two or three colors to bestress in a season's collection. This study has been indulged in by almost all leading couturiers and has resulted in colors both beautiful and appropriate that are expected to form a perfect harmony. This, at any rate, has always been my personal ambition.

Color combinations vary, of course, with the seasons. They are more or less frank and gay, or romantic and subdued, according to whether they are destined to spring or fall.

LAST SUMMER I endeavored to enhance the styles I then launched by using especially vivid and striking color combinations. The idea proved eminently successful so far as gay summer frocks go and it is probable I will resort to the same method when preparing my next spring and summer collection. But where fall and winter are concerned, somewhat more discretion is demanded in the combining of colors and although the same principle is applied, it is very considerably toned down. This season I have combined both Persian green and red with my new shade of "caroub" brown. All three harmonize perfectly both severally and together, yet the result is very sober.

I finally hit upon this shade of "caroub" brown as I was anxious to get away from black, which I had hitherto favored for winter wear, having decided it rendered any function singularly dismal and subdued to see all women uniformly garbed in black. It was also altogether too easy a way out of the color question and that is why you will find the new brown stressed throughout the present collection.

COLOR COMBINATIONS have the faculty, as nothing else, of vivifying a model, especially if with it is associated a combination of fabrics. A dull white crepe evening gown, for example, worn with a rather sombre red velvet cloak, will be set off as effectively as a precious jewel in a beautiful case. Furthermore, when the cloak is worn open, it will form a perfect background on which the dress is silhouetted.

In a one-piece dress color combinations will invariably be found to lengthen the silhouette, especially so when the lighter shade forms the top part of the model. A reasonably light color can well be used in conjunction with a dark one in a winter dress, provided the former is seasonable. One factor, though, should be borne in mind and that is the light color should never end abruptly. The line of separation demands to be broken up, either by a belt, pockets or incrustations of the darker fabric—this to preserve the streamline.

or beige and for one or two jaunty costumes. There are no hostess pyjamas in the collection, but two hostess gowns, one in a dark shade of blue, the skirt of which was split on both sides and the bodice entirely worked in fine criss-cross tucking, completed by a wide red belt; the other of pastel pink wool shantung, with angel sleeves and a softly gathered pastel blue belt.

COSTUMES INTERMINGLED

Mainbocher has a number of dresses that look exactly like coats, and coats that look like dresses. Most of them are belted and more fullness than is usually seen is stressed by him from shoulder to waist. Scarf effects are popular in this house too. Skirts are distinctly shorter for day wear and somewhat narrower. Mainbocher shows a number of suits for early spring or resort wear in pastel beiges and greens with the sleeves tucked at the top in the manner of epaulettes that have a narrowing effect.

Few of the mid-season evening dresses shown up to now feature any belts. They are all cut on princess lines, fitted close to the figure with the skirt fullness placed distinctly higher than at the beginning of the season. Many of Mainbocher's evening gowns are fashioned of heavy fall in beautiful old-fashioned shades such as roseleaf pink, ivory and pale green. His bodices have the fullness gathered at the centre front, brasserie-wise, and sometimes this effect is one-sided only. Skirts are not so full, partly due of course to the heavier material used.

CHIC IN THREE RED SHADES

Chantal shows an end-of-the-day dress which is in three shades of red, the more vivid tone being used for the body of the dress and the two others in the guise of double panels at the back.

Redfern, like many other couturiers, shows a number of informal and

IMPORTANCE OF FUR IN NEW COSTUMES LIFTS IT ABOVE MERE TRIMMING

Pelt Must Contribute to Theme of Ensemble, Says Patou



Fine fox trims this afternoon ensemble of caroub brown cloth created by Jean Patou. The hat is black felt.

PARIS.—The use of fur in the process of creation of a model should, above all things, bear proof of measure in its different volumes. The importance given to these volumes should result in a perfect equilibrium of proportions, and the fashion in which they are subsequently disposed should furthermore supply an ensemble of light touches artistically distributed on the costume.

These two principles combined lend fur its character of very important accessory in the creation of a model, especially that designed for winter wear. The constant preoccupation of a couturier, when he resorts to fur, should be to create a beautiful ensemble, and not merely that of trimming a smart coat with a more or less luxurious fur. The spirit of composition of a suit or ensemble must never be lost sight of and granted the proportions are all in harmony, the note of luxuriousness can easily be introduced.

If the fur trimming is simple, in other words, if it is limited to a solitary role and does not form part of the general line, it must necessarily be reduced in volume. These reduced dimensions, however, do not in any way diminish the importance of the fur trimming. You will find that many a model loses all of its character if you deprive it of its seemingly insignificant fur trimming which, to the untrained eye, appears in the light of a very minor detail.

LONG-HAIRED FUR OFTEN IS MOST BECOMING

The choice of a right fur is much more subtle than appears at first sight. Flat pelts, always extremely practical, yet not devoid of luxuriousness since sable is to be reckoned among them, are perhaps not as becoming as the long-haired varieties. I have always noticed that the latter fur, such as fox, furnish a very agreeable and most becoming complement to a formal afternoon ensemble. They are more flattering in general than the flat furs. There is one stumbling block, however, to guard against generally in collars fashioned of long-haired fur and that is the dwarfing of the figure. This is easily avoided to-day with the current hat styles. We have all realized that a wide-brimmed hat will invariably take inches off the silhouettes, especially conjugated with a bushy fur collar, whereas the brimless shape, even with an extremely high collar, assures the continuity of line.

Fur plays an important role in evening wraps. An excellent principle to follow for an evening ensemble is to use a flat but luxurious pelt. While this is always effective on a short evening coat, it must be admitted that so far as the new long flowing evening wrap is concerned, where the line demands to be continued a more important trimming such as fox will be found to supply the necessary complement to the classical line.



A red fox trimming gives added distinction to this Patou ensemble of green velvet. A green ribbed velvet hat is worn with it.



The frock of an ensemble mainly fashioned of caroub brown wool fabric shows an unusual color combination in the Parisian green top. Jean Patou stresses the fact that the line of the light coloring should not end abruptly; hence the encrustation of the brown tabs on the green fabric and vice versa.

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS.—Few people realize that the mode of colorings follows much the same rhythm as governs general fashions. This evolution, however, is the product of recent years. Before that, color followed its own independent way, regardless of current styles. It was consequently more changeable, more color combinations were permissible and shadings were infinitely more varied. A far closer rule is followed nowadays and I personally have made it a

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Good Fall of Snow Is What Kids Would Like

Willie Winkle Thinks Children Here Miss Great Deal When No Old-fashioned Winters Come Along and He Tells of the Fun They Had in the Big Hail Storm This Week; If Cold Comes This Year He Wants All Boys to Join the Furnace Brigade

By WILLIE WINKLE

Well, we nearly had it.

I guess the older folks would have been sorry to see it, but every kid in town would have given his shirtwaist to have had a good fall of snow. I know I watched the weather report in the paper every night to see if there was not some chance of an honest-to-goodness snowfall, but just when things looked good and the snow seemed sure to be coming, it turned to sleet and then rain.

There is one thing we kids miss out in this country, and that is winter sports. We all have sleighs in the basement and some of us have skates, but we never get a chance to use them. I often wonder why our folks give us sleighs at Christmas, but I guess they do not know what else to buy and they hand us one and then we have to wait perhaps three or four years before we can slide down a hill.

HAIR HELPED A LITTLE

Anyhow, that hair the other night helped a whole lot. That was one break we got out our way. It played some dirty tricks on some people I know, knocking the soot down into the fire-places and making the rooms dirty, and some of the houses with lots of gables and old roofs found there were a lot of leaks, but just the same that did not worry us.

Just to show you how much the kids like anything that is like snow, they made lots of use out of the hail. We have a sleigh at our place that was getting moldy, but it certainly scooted about the back yard on that hail.

And we were able to build a

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



snow man, not very big, but just the same it lasted for a whole day. Joe and Jack, from next door, came over and we each started with a snowball and rolled it in the hail on the back lawn until we had good-sized balls of snow. Joe's was the biggest, so we used that for the base. We put a stick in the centre of it and then lifted my snowball on top of it. Jack's ball went for the head.

SOME DECORATIONS

Then we started in to decorate the old boy and when we got through with him he looked like Billy-I-Oh. We did him up properly.

We gave him a schoolgirl complexion by putting real Mac-Intosh red apples in his cheeks and then filling the snow around them. We put pumpkin seeds in for his teeth and two big marbles for his eyes. We painted some eyebrows and a moustache with shoe polish and got my old sailor cap for his sky-piece. My Dad had an old clay pipe that he was keeping for a souvenir of a re-union, so we stuck that in his mouth and put some grass in for tobacco.

Then we worked downwards and put six pieces of nut coal down his middle for buttons and with the shoe polish marked out some pockets. We also blackened up his feet and put a black line down the outside of each leg so as to smarten him up.

"There's your old man," said

Jack, as he tilted the sailor hat on the side of the snow-man's head.

IN THE BACK OF THE NECK

I had a snowball in my hand at the time, and I let drive with it and hit Jack in the back of the neck, and the snow went down his backbone and made him shout.

"There's one for your old man," I laughed.

"Come on, Joe, let's rub his face in the snow," said Jack. I had no one to call on for help, so I had to be like a brave soldier and start to run. They finally cornered me and then we had a rare old scrap. We rolled about in the hail, and although they rubbed my nose in it, they had their shirts full as well as me.

And when we got through we were puffing and our faces were as red as beets and I took them in the cellar and we had an apple and then sat around the furnace and told stories.

"Well, I hope we get some more snow before long, although I hear Dad talking about the cost of fuel to keep the house warm when the thermometer goes down," Jack said.

"Suppose we organize the kids in town to do the stoking if it gets cold," Joe suggested.

"That's a go," I said.

So now boys, and girls, too, if it gets cold and the snow comes this winter, as the Indians say it will, let's show the folks that we can attend to the furnace part of the time and clean out the ashes too.

All in favor of joining the Furnace Brigade say "Aye!" Carried.

A REAL GOOD GIRL

Playing hooky, feigning illness and other schemes used by her schoolmates to secure occasional holidays from school never appealed to Evelyn Welch of Knoxville. As a result she can point with pride to a school attendance record of eleven consecutive years without a single day's absence.

The wood duck carries her young around by seizing them by loose skin on the nape of the neck, much in the manner of a cat carrying a kitten.

It is estimated that a bushel of wheat contains 556,000 grains, a bushel of rye 880,000, and a bushel of clover 16,400,000.

The speed of birds has been accurately determined by airplanes flying alongside them. Readings of the air-speed indicator of the plane show how fast the bird and plane are going.

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily's Night Camp

(By HOWARD R. GARIS)

"Listen!" whispered Uncle Wiggily.

The Rabbit Scouts listened.

"There it is again—such a loud, funny noise!" whispered Buster.

"Let's go home!" murmured Custer.

"Yes, I've had enough of being a Rabbit Scout. I don't want to camp in the woods all night!" said Muster.

"Don't be silly!" chuckled Mr. Longears. "We came out here on a hike and to make a night camp, because you bunnies wanted to be Rabbit Scouts like those Boy Scouts we saw marching past the bungalow this afternoon. Rabbit Scouts, like Boy Scouts, must be brave. I hope you aren't going to be frightened of a noise."

"But it's such a loud noise!" whispered Buster.

"There it is again!" gasped Muster, and he jumped so hard that he slid off the stump on which he had been sitting to eat the lunch Mrs. Longears put up for the Rabbit Scouts.

"We'll find out what this noise is!" said Uncle Wiggily bravely. "Every one keep quiet now and listen carefully."

So they all kept quiet, there in the darkness, and soon the noise sounded again—a loud noise nearby and in a moment Uncle Wiggily knew what it was.

"A branch fell off a tree and bumped the ground, rustling the dried leaves—that's all!"



"Somebody's coming!"

chuckled Mr. Longears. "Now are you afraid, my little Rabbit Scouts?"

"Oh, no!" said Buster, Custer and Muster. They were just a little bit ashamed of themselves.

Uncle Wiggily and his three little boys had come to the woods on a hike and to stay all night. The bunnies wanted to be Rabbit Scouts as some boys want to be Boy Scouts.

"But if you are going to be frightened of every sound," said Mr. Longears when his bunnies gathered about him, "why we might as well go back and sleep in the bungalow."

"No! Let's sleep out here in the woods!" begged Buster.

"But we haven't any beds," objected Custer.

"We can make beds of dried leaves," Uncle Wiggily said. "And more dried leaves, piled over us, will be blankets and quilts."

"Oh, that will be fun!" exclaimed Buster, and the other Rabbit Scouts said the same.

Though it was quite dark in the woods Uncle Wiggily made a little fire of dry wood for his night camp, taking care to make the fire on some flat stones, where it would not set the dried leaves ablaze. By the light of this camp fire the rabbit gentlemen and his little boy bunnies made four piles of dried leaves for their beds.

"Crawl in now!" ordered Mr.



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The fire soon was a smoldering mess and Puppy Cop said, "Well, I guess a few more sprays of water will make everything all right. You boys have done all you could do, and you make splendid firemen, too."

"Oh, we've enjoyed it," Carpy said. "The fire was quite a sight. There's just one thing we want to ask, since we have helped out with this task. 'What is it?' questioned Puppy Cop. 'I'll answer, very quick. Now, don't be bashful. Speak right out and tell me what it's all about.' Said Carpy, 'If you answer right, it surely will be slick.'"

"We'd like to have a ride, you see, upon that small fire engine. Gee, we think it would be heaps of fun. Please tell us, yes or no! We'll sit as quiet as a mouse until we reach the wee fire house. Oh, hurry with your answer 'cause the engine's 'bout to go."

"Sure thing," ol' Puppy Cop replied. "We'll gladly let you have a ride. Each one of you can have a turn at driving from the seat. You'll find the fire hound's not so wild, and he'll obey most any child. Don't pull the reins too hard on him, but be a bit discreet."

Then Clowny very loudly roared, "I'm first to drive it. All aboard!" He hopped into the engine seat and then exclaimed, "Giddap!" The little dog began to run. Oh, my, but it was heaps of fun. He didn't jerk the reins, but held them loosely in his lap.

The other Tines trailed along and listened to the shrill fire gong. Soon Clowny shouted, "Whoa!" and then he jumped down from the seat. "Now someone else can have a turn," said he. "It isn't hard to learn to drive this wee fire engine and the driving is a treat."

(Copyright, 1931, NEA Service Inc.)

Longears. "And I hope you have happy dreams."

"I hope we don't hear any more noises!" murmured Custer.

Uncle Wiggily was laughing to himself. He knew that camping in the woods isn't as comfortable as going to bed in a cozy bungalow. But he wanted his bunnies to be real Scouts, even if they were only rabbits. Mr. Longears kept very quiet in his bed of leaves, looking at the cheerful glow of the camp fire. He heard Muster turning about, restlessly.

"What's the matter?" asked his father.

"Oh, the dried leaves tickle my nose!" sighed Muster.

"Cover your nose with your paws," advised his father, so Muster did.

All was quiet for a while in the night camp of the Rabbit Scouts and then, all of a sudden, up jumped Buster from his bed of leaves.

"Somebody's coming after us!" he yelled. "I guess it's the Fox." And through the dark woods he ran.

"I hear it, too. Maybe it's the Wolf!" yelled Custer. Away he ran.

"I think it's the Bob Cat!" howled Muster. And away he ran.

"Come back here, you silly little Rabbit Scouts!" their father called after them. But as they didn't return he had to follow them to see that nothing happened. So Uncle Wiggily was running and so were the three bunnies. And, listening behind him, Mr. Longears really did hear some one coming.

"Maybe the boys were right," he thought. "Anyhow I guess it's better for them to go back to the bungalow." On ran the three bunny boys. On ran their father. Behind them something was running faster and faster until at last they all reached the bungalow. It wasn't very late, lights were still aglow and in their gleam Uncle Wiggily saw Mr. Twistytail, the fat pig gentleman.

"Ha! Ha!" grunted the pig. "I went out to spend a night in camp with you but you all ran

Auntie May's Corner

It is surprising what dogs will do to aid their masters in times of trouble. Many stories that children love to hear are based on the love of a dog. They have saved children from drowning and have dragged them out of burning buildings. I have just read of a dog which fought a mad bull to save a little boy.

Richard Fiediek, twelve years old, was on a visit to his relatives in a small Iowa town. He had his faithful dog, Beaver, along with him on a walk in a field. An angry bull charged the boy and knocked Richard down. Beaver did not wait a second but sprang on the bull's back and started biting its ears. This annoyed the bull and it tried to shake off the dog. But Beaver refused to give up until the bull started to run away from where Richard was. As a result of its bravery Beaver has been awarded a gold medal by the United States Humane Association.

Some people do not like dogs and will not have one around the house, but a good faithful dog among children is a great protection.

Baffin Island with an area of 200,000 square miles is the largest of the islands in the Canadian Arctic archipelago. Its very name is the reason that though it was visited by Martin Frobisher, a great Elizabethan seaman in 1576, it has not borne the name of Baffin longer than forty-five years.

Though the coast line was pretty well known by 1822 when Parry passed through Fury and Hecla Straits, there was still uncertainty as to whether various deep bays were actually bays or not channels dividing the island into several islands. Even Arrowsmith in his map of 1854 was not sure on this point. I map gave no name to the main island. The southern portion near Frobisher Strait he called Meta Incognita, a name given by Queen Elizabeth following Frobisher's discoveries. Near Cumberland Gulf the name Cumberland Island is written, a name applied to the whole island on Foxe's map, 1635. The northern portion the island Arrowsmith called Cockburn land, as Parry named it in 1822. Another name not shown by Arrowsmith is Foxe land, applied to the southwest portion of the island, after Foxe's discovery of it in 1631.

The name Baffin, as far as the Geographic Board of Canada is aware, was first applied to the island on Admiralty Chart No. 863 published June 28, 1884. The island adjoins Baffin Bay and its eastern shores to their northern limit were seen first by William Baffin, the British explorer, when he penetrated as far north as Smith Sound on his fifth polar voyage in 1616.

I know all my readers will be glad to hear about someone who is working so they will not have to go to the dentist. This person is going to let nature fill up all the cavities in our teeth and won't have to sit in the dentist's chair any more.

Mrs. Mellanby, wife of a Sheffield University professor, has succeeded, by regulating the diet of a human being, in causing hollow tooth to fill in with natural tissue by regulating the person's diet. The process took eighteen months.

She thinks the time may come when all that is necessary to fill a hollow tooth is to go on a scientifically arranged diet and trip to the dentist's will be avoided.

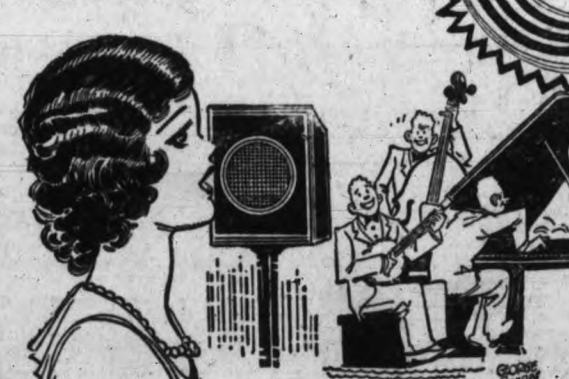
Isn't it surprising what mothers will sacrifice for their children? They would give their lives so that their little ones might live. Not very far from here, in Astoria, Ore., Mrs. B. Moore recently gave up eighty-one square inches of her skin in order to her son, Gale, seven, might live and escape a terrible chest deformity. The youth was burned on the chest and side when a tinsmith's stove exploded.

What pranks children think up! Just think of what little Helen Dougherty, three, of Knoxville, Tennessee, did. She wondered if she could fit a bean in her ear. She pushed a pushed, but it wouldn't go in. She pushed harder and in popped the bean. So tightly did it fit that it had to be removed in a hospital with surgical instruments.

The strange city of Juarez, Mexico, has a unique law which rules that no one shall kiss on the streets. Two couples recently paid a fine of a small amount for violating this act. But the fine was paid willingly!

The tooth of a prehistoric monster, weighing four pounds, was recently unearthed near Evansville, Ind., beneath the bed of the Ohio River. It was buried under eighty-five feet of earth.

BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT—



YOU DON'T ACTUALLY HEAR THE VOICE OF THE SINGER. YOUR RADIO CONVERTS INTO SOUND THE ETHER WAVES PRODUCED BY THE BROADCASTING STATION.

WOLFF HITLER, A LEADING POLITICAL FIGURE IN GERMANY, IS NOT EVEN A GERMAN CITIZEN. HE IS AUSTRIAN.



© 1931 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. 1-7-31

THE ADVENTURES OF JABBY



Hindenburg, Germany's Hero In War and Peace

By MILTON BONNER

LONDON—When Paul von Hindenburg used his power as president of the German Republic to pull the wrangling factions in the Reichstag up short recently and compel the settlement of a budget by one sharp, dictatorial move, he was simply following the line of action that has been bred into him from the cradle.

President Von Hindenburg has had two guiding lights in his long career; discipline and duty. He has believed in them for himself and for others.

In his public and private life, von Hindenburg has exemplified the old Prussian Junker class in both its strengths and its weaknesses. He has been the perfect example of what ancient tradition required an upper-class Prussian to be. If that has limited him, at times—as during the war, for instance—it has strengthened him, at other times. His whole career can hardly be understood without a survey of his life, to bring this fact into relief.

MEMBER OF MILITARY FAMILY

Paul von Hindenburg was born in Posen, in East Prussia, on October 2, 1847, the son of a Prussian Junker landowner who had a long lineage but not too many worldly goods. He was given the somewhat cumbersome name of Paul Luther Hans Anton von Bennckendorff and von Hindenburg, and from his earliest infancy was destined for the army.

He himself has said that he never dreamed of being anything but a soldier. His father was a soldier, and he spent his boyhood in the officers' quarters of various army posts. Nearly all his male relatives were soldiers, and his ancestors had been soldiers, literally, for centuries. There were no two ways to it.

The father brought his family up on strict Prussian army lines. When Paul or one of his brothers was addressed by either parent, the younger had to stand at attention, click his heels and drop his arms at his sides, just as a private soldier addressed by a colonel. He was tutored by an old professor, and instructed in religion—after the good old German fashion—by his mother. His religious upbringing stayed by him; to this day he is a devout believer.

At fourteen he went to the Prussian Cadets' School at Wahlstatt to begin his army career. The cadet school was conducted with a strict discipline almost unbelievable in this day. The youngsters were drilled with merciless severity, getting the traditional Prussian discipline in its extreme form. Two ideas were drilled into their heads: to be loyal to the King of Prussia, and to be loyal to the Fatherland. Hindenburg never forgot either idea, and never wavered in either.

GLORIED IN ARMY CAREER

In 1865 Hindenburg finished the cadet school and became a second lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards at Danzig. He longed for war to come so that he could fulfill his destiny on the field of battle; and a year later he saw his wish gratified. Prussia went to war with Austria, and Hindenburg went

into action at Koenigsgratz, where he was wounded and won the order of the Red Eagle for bravery. This war was soon over, but in 1870 came the Franco-Prussian war, and Hindenburg went into action as adjutant in the First Battalion, serving at St. Privat—where his old company left half of its men on the field—and at Sedan, where he was decorated with the Iron Cross. He went on to join in the siege of Paris, and was chosen to be present as the representative of his regiment when the King of Prussia entered the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles to be crowned Emperor of Germany.

Then followed more than forty years of peace. Hindenburg went to the War College in 1872 for intensive scientific training, and in 1896 had become a brigadier general, rising to major-general the following year, commanding the twenty-eighth army division two years after that and taking charge of the Fourth Army Corps in 1902.

This command put him in charge of the East Prussian frontier, in the region of the Masurian Lakes—a desolate, swampy tract of land miles in extent, forbidding and barren. Hindenburg had the notion that this would be a great battleground some day. He spent months in examining the terrain, making himself thoroughly familiar with it, finding out where great guns could be placed, studying the roads and the swamps. His fellow officers laughed at him, nicknaming him "The Old Man of the Lakes" and "General Mud," but he stuck to it. Some day, he was sure, Germany would fight off a Russian army in this region; it was well to be prepared.

CONSIDERED HIS WORK FINISHED

In 1911, at the age of sixty-four, he had retired to a country estate at Hanover. In his memoirs he says that he left because there was no prospect of war, and because he felt that younger officers should be given a chance to promotion; but popular legend gives another, more exciting, reason.

According to the legend, Hindenburg was forced out because, in the annual army manoeuvres, he had been so tactics as to bottle up the army led by Kaiser Wilhelm II, thereby exposing the faulty generalship of the all-highest. Hindenburg—loyal, even now, to his emperor—has flatly denied this, but the legend persists. At all events, he quit the army, and when war broke out in 1914 he was living peacefully on his country estate as a supernumerary soldier. During the first few weeks he re-



"THE ALL-HIGHEST"

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, whose injured vanity when he was at the head of the German nation and army is credited with being the cause of Hindenburg's retirement before the war. Hindenburg at the head of one army during military manoeuvres, committed the unpardonable error of out-generalizing the forces which were under the command of His Majesty and causing their tactical defeat. In military ethics his only way of expiating his crime was to retire from the service.

mained there. The German army went on its famous "right wheel" movement through Belgium, seeking to roll the French back on Sedan as it had done in the Franco-Prussian war, and leaving a thin screen of troops in East Prussia to ward off any invasion the Russians might launch. But the Russians moved faster than they had been expected to. By the middle of August, they were over-running East Prussia, and Cossack outriders were harrying villages and towns far over the border. To the mass of Germans, this was a much more important arena than France. Excitement ran high.

Then came Hindenburg's orders. He was sent to East Prussia to command the German armies there, and was given Eric Ludendorff as his chief of staff. Hindenburg went to the scene, studied the maps and proceeded to prove that his studies as "Old Man of the Lakes" were justified.

There followed the most striking campaign of the World War. Within a fortnight the Russians had been hurled back over the borders. One led by Kaiser Wilhelm II, thereby exposing the faulty generalship of the all-highest. Hindenburg—loyal, even now, to his emperor—has flatly denied this, but the legend persists. At all events, he quit the army, and when war broke out in 1914 he was living peacefully on his country estate as a supernumerary soldier. During the first few weeks he re-



In Boyhood. As a General. As President—Here are three chapters in the long life of General von Hindenburg. At the left he is shown as he appeared in 1870 when, at twenty-three, he was a young lieutenant; centre, in his general's uniform. At right, a striking sketch of the famous German leader.

to the other he was hailed as the saviour of East Prussia. When he followed this achievement, in the remainder of 1914 and all of 1915, by taking charge of the entire eastern front, sweeping the Russians out of Galicia and driving them far back into the interior, inflicting tremendous losses on them and at times utterly demoralizing them, popular adulation of him knew no bounds.

In August of 1916 the Kaiser removed Falkenhayn as chief of staff for the German army. All Germany demanded that Hindenburg, hero of the Masurian Lakes, be given the post, and the Kaiser complied. From that date to the armistice Hindenburg was in charge of the German army, with Ludendorff as his right-hand man.

CRITICS SAY HE FAILED IN CRISIS

It was Hindenburg who planned the mighty "Hindenburg line" in France—officially known in the German army as the Siegfried line—which the Allies tried so long and so unsuccessfully to pierce. In the spring of 1918 he and Ludendorff made their final effort to break through and win the war before America's fresh troops could weigh the scale—made their final effort, and failed. By midsummer Hindenburg knew that the war was lost.



It was in this year, according to Hindenburg's critics, that his devotion to his Kaiser played him false. One influential element in Germany was calling for a peace that would include no territorial gains. Another, including the Junker class and the Kaiser, wanted to grab all the territories they could. In Hindenburg had cast his lot with the former class. It is said, he could have carried the day, and Germany would have been able to make a much more advantageous peace. But Hindenburg could not go against his Kaiser. He sided with the Junkers. Germany was internally divided, disunion grew—and the seeds of the revolution were sown.

Just before the armistice the revolution came. Kaiser Wilhelm II fled over the border to Holland. Ludendorff fled to Sweden. Only Hindenburg stuck to his post. It was he who helped get the defeated German army back home in an orderly fashion. Then he retired to Hanover again, believing his career finished.

But it was not. Germany had storm years ahead. Ludendorff, hating the new republic, got mixed up in counter-revolutionary plots in Bavaria, saw his uprising fizzle out dimly, and lost what little public confidence was left him. Hindenburg stayed aloof.



His Kaiser, whom he had sworn to serve, had gone; but the Fatherland remained, and he could not lift a finger against the government.

ELECTED PRESIDENT BY BIG VOTE

In 1925 he came into the public eye briefly. Allied orators were demanding that the Kaiser be surrendered and tried for "international crimes." Hindenburg wrote to Marshal Foch, offering to surrender his own person in place of Wilhelm's. Then he dropped out of sight again—to remain in obscurity until 1925.

In that year President Ebert died, and Germany was left on the edge of chaos. An election was held, but no candidate got a clear majority. A new election was necessary, with monarchists, democrats, communists and half a dozen minor parties all submitting their candidates. The monarchist—conservative crowd urged Hindenburg to be their candidate.

Twice he refused. At last old Admiral von Tirpitz prevailed on him. He entered the lists.

The monarchists were jubilant. Hindenburg's mighty name was still powerful. His election was very probable. And, they reasoned, once elected, Hindenburg would be just a stepping stone for the restoration of the



monarchy. His election would mean the return of the Kaiser.

The election was held, and Hindenburg won. When he went to Berlin, in May of 1925, to be inaugurated, the city was cold to him. Only the royalists flocked in the streets to cheer. When he entered the Reichstag to take the oath of office, the Communist members walked out in a body. Unperturbed, Hindenburg took the oath, swearing to uphold the German constitution.

In no time at all, all of Germany realized that when he had sworn to uphold the constitution he had meant exactly what he said. The monarchists discovered that their dreams of a restored monarchy were vain. Hindenburg, a Junker of the Junkers, a devout subject of the Hohenzollerns, was as good a republican as the whole

nation contained. He did not hesitate to call for a Socialist leader and make him premier. He supported Stresemann in the Locarno Treaty. He upheld the republic at every turn, and fought to regain peace and prosperity for Germany.

The result was a profound revulsion of feeling. The monarchists lost their love for him, but the republicans idolized him more than ever before. Two years ago, when he celebrated his eightieth birthday, Berlin was all flags for the occasion, and ardent republicans swore that they would consider Hindenburg's death or retirement a genuine calamity.

So Paul von Hindenburg, a Prussian Junker who had discipline and duty as his twin guiding stars, saved the republic, and found that the greatest victory of his life came long after the war had ended.

Britain's Roman Wall a Mighty Engineering Feat

Connell Tells of Seventy-three-mile Ancient Military Structure That Protected Country From Northern Invaders; Details of Roman Life in Northern Outpost Revealed in Relics Now Found

By Robert Connell
Noted Island Naturalist

IN THAT delightful book of Kipling's, "Puck of Pook's Hill," there is a chapter called "The Great Wall," and in it we have a lively description of that strange and persistent arm of stone that the Romans, in fierce determination to hold back the Picts from the south country, threw across the north of England from the Solway to the mouth of the Tyne. "Just when you think you are at the world's end, you see a smoke from east to west as far as the eye can turn, and then, under it, also as far as the eye can stretch, houses and temples, shops and theatres, barracks and granaries, trickling along like dice behind—always behind—one long, low, rising and falling, and hiding and showing line of towers. And that is the Wall! . . . Along the top are towers with guard-houses, small towers between. Even on the narrowest part of it three men with shields can walk abreast, from guard-house to guard-house. A little curtain-wall no higher than a man's neck, runs along the top of the thick wall, so that from a distance you see the helmets of the sentries sliding back and forth like beads."

This fortified wall, built by the Emperor Severus in 208, beside Hadrian's older Wall, has greatly changed in the course of seventeen centuries. The "thin town eighty miles long . . . one roaring, rioting, cock-fighting, wolf-baiting, horse-racing town" of Kipling's tale, into which the Wall with its garrisons and camp-follies, and sheltering inhabitants inevitably grew, is now gone; only across the wild moorlands runs the gray line of masonry—broken by many and long gaps where the stones have been removed. But still as in the days of Hadrian and Severus, and of Parnesius who talked with Dan and Una, there stretch far away to the horizon the wild heathery hills that unite the Cheviots with the Pennines.

In the old days there were but few places through which a way for a horse could be found by a traveler between the two kingdoms, except by Carlisle and Berwick. An old Roman road crossed the Cheviots near Carter Fell and was long the main thoroughfare from Edinburgh. Hugh Miller came by this route as he rode south on his first visit to England. In the old days runaway couples, often came from the south to be united by a Scots marriage at

Coldstream instead of Gretna Green, and they traveled by another road paralleling that from Ayrwick to Berwick.

The Romans gave way to the Angles, and the Wall passed into history and more literally into farmsteads, castles, and stone dykes. Northumberland became the great centre of English Christianity, learning and literature, to fall in its turn under the domination of the Danes while the ancient English tongue passed over the Tweed and became the language of the Lowland Scots.

THE BUILDING OF THE WALL

The Romans built no length of wall comparable with the Great Wall of China with its 1,500 miles. From Carlisle to Newcastle, or rather, from Wallend on the Tyne to Bowness on the Solway, is seventy-three miles only, but the solidity of the structure far exceeded that of the Chinese defence. The stones were all quarried and fitted together on the faces, well and truly cemented with a breccia of smaller fragments. Five hundred years later the Venerable Bede described it as eight feet in breadth and twelve feet in height. "In a straight line from east to west, as is still visible to all beholders." Its deviations from the straight line were for the purpose of including such hills as lay in its course, and a celebrated archaeologist of three centuries ago tells of the Wall running over the summit of a high hill with dimensions of fifteen feet in height and nine feet in thickness. A great fosse or ditch ran along the north side, nearly forty feet wide, and on the south were parallel ramparts of earth, some of which are still to be seen, rising man's height or more above the ordinary level of the ground. These are the remains of Hadrian's earth-wall of 121.

Between the earth ramparts and the Wall ran the military road. The Roman engineers who laid out the Wall were not slow to take advantage of the natural features of the landscape, and among these features none, perhaps, were more notable or suited better the purpose in hand than a great line of cliffs cropping out along the way to the North Sea. To be tolerably exact the Roman Wall follows this natural wall for at least sixteen miles, running along its crest as it rises in bold sweeps above the surrounding country. One can see why this great rock wall served so admirably the purposes of the Roman military engineers. Its heights permitted an extensive outlook without any proportionate increase in the height of their fortification and at the same time it furnished them with building material on the very spot where it was needed. The following of the rock outcrop plainly accounts for the slight northward curve of the Wall for in spite of the Venerable Bede its course is not exactly straight,

though in its eastern half—with which Bede was no doubt chiefly acquainted—that description well applies, for when the outcrop swings northeast by Gunnerston across the North Tyne the Wall continues direct to the seacoast.

THE GREAT WHIN SILL

The outcrop of rock which thus makes a leading feature of the Wall of Severus, is commonly known in the north of England as the Great Whin Sill. A "sill" is a sheet or bed of igneous rock which has inserted itself in a molten state between beds of ordinary sedimentary rock, such as shale, sandstone, limestone, etc. The igneous rock may be of any kind from granite to basalt, and it may break through from one horizon in the sedimentaries to another. It may even divide, in this way forming an upper and a lower sill or more. It differs from a dike only in being originally more inclined to the horizontal whereas a dike is more nearly vertical. The name "whin-stone" is a North Country word for any dark, tough rock of igneous origin, notably basalt and dolerite, though it is sometimes used for a purely sedimentary stone such as certain tough quartzites. It is commonly shortened to "whin." It appears to be even then a shortened form of "quern-stone," a "quern" being the old hand-mill for grinding meal, consisting of an upper stone made to revolve on a lower by means of a short handle inserted near the edge, while the grain was fed through a hole in the centre. Such stones required to be of tough, roughish material; hence the identification of "quern-stones" or "whin-stones" with the tough crystalline igneous rocks of the moorland, or even with the rough well-cemented sandstone.

It will be seen that the Great Whin Sill is a more or less horizontal layer of igneous rock, resembling generally the dolerite or diabase found in sills and dykes in the Metachozo volcanics. The sedimentary rocks which the sill penetrates belong to the Lower Carboniferous and are largely limestones with some sandstones and shales, and even coal.

Of course as a sill or sheet its extent is very much greater than what is seen, say, in the vicinity of the Roman Wall. For it passes under the cover of the rocks into which it has intruded and it is only where they have been worn away that it projects and its presence is revealed. Thus the Great Whin Sill crops out in more or less regular lines over the country from the Farne Islands south of Holy Island across to Burton Fell, in Westmoreland, a distance of over eighty miles as the crow flies. It is involved in the history of the country later than Roman times, for at least two of the Northumberland castles, Dunstanburgh and Bamborough, are built upon it. Both these shore-line fortresses stand on

stacks of the columnar form of the dolerite, and the occurrence of this form in from Bamborough near Belford gives us one of those delightful English place-names we miss in our commonplace modern ones; this is Spindleston Crags, the connection between the slender columns and the spindle of later mill-stones being obvious enough.

How well the Great Whin Sill lent itself to observation is well seen in such a place as Whinashields where the Wall climbs over a great craggy hill of dolerite beneath whose cliffs a large scree of broken rock has collected. At its foot lies the little Crag Lough and beyond another hill takes up the course of the Wall.

SOME MILITARY STATIONS

Returning from Dunstanburgh and Bamborough whose foundations were laid fourteen centuries ago on the columns of the Sill, we come again to the Wall of whose busy years Kipling has given us so fresh and vivid a picture in the words already quoted from "Puck of Pook's Hill." Of that life we have some idea in the number of soldiers known to have been on duty at any one time when the Wall was fully manned. The number is reckoned at over 12,000. Every mile—or rather a little less, for the Roman mile was about a hundred and fifty feet short of ours—mile-castles were placed, forts about sixty feet square, against the south side. These had an entrance from the outside and from the Wall itself, the two being opposite each other. The mile-castles had between them four watch-towers about twelve feet square. Then at intervals of about four miles came the large stations or camps enclosing within their walls of dressed stone square areas of between three and six acres. One of these, known as Housesteads, is thus described by Edmund Bogg in his "Lake-land and Ribblesdale":

"Housesteads, the Borovious of the Romans, is a most interesting camp, magnificently situated on the brow of a hill which on its northern slope shows traces of a considerable number of exterior buildings, indicating the site of a town which had grown about the station. At some points the walls are over nine feet high. The western gateway is in excellent condition, with square columns standing and two guard-rooms on each side, about ten feet square. It has been reduced to half its width by closing the northern half of the outer, and the southern half of the inner gate. When the garrisons were reduced this expedient was adopted at most of the camps. Bases of columns and other curious blocks of stone lie around the southern entrance. Rut-marks, as is often the case, caused by the chariot wheels, are plainly worn into the sill-

stones of the gateways. The width of these runs, four feet six inches, is precisely the same as those to be seen in the streets of Pompeii."

But of all these stations the finest one is that known as Chesters, an English equivalent of the Roman "castra" such as is found in so many places throughout the country. Its Roman name was Glurnum. It covered about five and a half acres and was enclosed by a wall five feet in thickness. It is believed to be older than the Wall itself and to be one of a number of forts originally detached but later connected by the Wall. The describer of Housesteads thus pictures Chesters:

"The ruins are nearly all exposed and free from earth accumulations, and present the most perfect examples of the camp buildings of the larger Roman stations. The Forum occupied the centre of the camp, and at the south end of the enclosure is a vaulted chamber in good preservation, which is supposed to have been the treasury of the station. Near the centre of the eastern wall was the praetorium or general's quarters. The hypocaust (or hot-air furnace) blackened by smoke and formerly yielding quantities of soot, is in an almost perfect state. The slabs of stone which form the floors of the rooms are in position. Close to the river a series of seven-arched niches in good preservation is noteworthy. What they were intended for is matter of conjecture. At this point, facing the middle of the station, the North Tyne was crossed by a bridge of considerable size, as is evinced by the remains of the buttresses on the banks, and the piers in the river bed. . . . The stones are large and neatly fashioned, retaining their original positions. The lewis holes and grooves for the iron binders are clearly defined. . . . When the bridge was perfect it must have been a noble example of architectural skill." At this station was found part of a bronze tablet conferring Roman citizenship on veterans of twenty-five years' service honorably discharged after employment in Britain.

SONS DISTANT FROM THE SEVEN HILLS

One of two interesting things about these ancient Roman remains of the military life of the Wall are to be noted. A very large number of stone altars suitably inscribed have been found, and it appears that their inscriptions give not only the names of the well-known gods of the Latin mythology but bear names of deities of whom no trace is to be found in Roman literature or archaeology elsewhere. It is thought that in addition to the reverence paid to the familiar gods of their fathers the Roman soldiers endeavored to honor some at least of those whose names they had learned from the aboriginal inhabitants and who might be expected to have

power in this land over the "sons distant from the Seven Hills." Certainly in that wild rain-swept country with the fierce Picts and Scots forever coming up out of the heathery sweeps, out of the dense woods, or from the treacherous bog-lands the superstitious soldiery may often have wondered how best they could placate the spirits of the place, and hence the carved stone altars to the strange "unknown gods."

There are, too, some touching tombstones or sepulchral slabs. One of these was found at Chesters and its Latin inscription is thus translated:

"Sacred to the Divine Shades:
To Fabia Honorata, Fabius Honoratus, Tribune of the First Cohort of the Vangiones, and Aurelia Egliciana erected this to their sweetest daughter." Another found near Carlisle reads:
"To the Divine Shades:
Aurelia Aureliana lived forty-one years. Ulpian Apollinaris erected this to his beloved wife."

A rather curious thing about the Roman Wall is the great amount of coins found about the stations. Thus 16,000, of silver and bronze chiefly, were found in a well adjoining the station of Procolitia now known as Carrwburgh, as well as altars, vases, brooches. The coins dated from the time of Mark Anthony to that of Gratian or over a period of about 350 years. So numerous are the coins—"no relics of the Romans are more numerous than these"—that it has been conjectured that the soldiers found no use for their wages in that secluded country and so had thrown their money away. If hardly, however, seems consistent with Kipling's picture of the Wall town and its feverish life. But there the coins are, mostly of course by now in various public and private collections and hardly forming such a Tom Tiddler's ground as might irritate the coinless in these depressed days.



Only working dogs may compete in a Moscow dog show; dogs who draw carts, perform police duty or otherwise toll for a living; for Soviet Russia is a land of the workers; this poster advertising "Proletarian Dog Show; Only Working Dogs Admitted" shows it.

The second of a series of remarkable articles by Julia Blanshard, sent to Soviet Russia to get the biggest story in the world to-day. No casual tourist stopping at fashionable hotels and traveling de luxe, she lived with and among Russians as they went about their daily lives under the amazing social and economic system, and here she presents the story of a people, not the story of a cause.

By JULIA BLANSHARD

Staff Writer for NEA Service, Sent to Soviet Russia Especially for This Series (Copyright, 1931)

YOUTH is one of the first concerns of Soviet Russia. You, as an elder, might live on cabbage soup, but your child, or children, would have meat stews and even sweets. Russia looks to the future, not the past.

From the moment little Ivan is born and registered at Zags (the state bureau for vital statistics) the Soviet state concerns itself with his health. It suggests his diet, inquires about his surroundings, care and "cultural life," peers up his nose for adenoids and down his throat for tonsils.

Enthusiastic Communist parents give their children names that have meaning in the new order. In the apartment house where I lived in Moscow, a girl baby had the name of Electrifikatsia (meaning electrification, a part of the Five-Year Plan). Mai and Maya, from the revolutionary month of May, and Kim, a contraction from the youth organization, Komsomol International, abound. In a single grade of a school I found three Ninels, a name arrived at by spelling Lenin backwards. In South Russia the journalist, William Henry Chamberlain, saw a forty-poly baby girl named Diamata, short for Dialectic Materialism!

Even little first graders in Russia have their self-governing little Soviets. I visited a grade at Rostov, composed of shaved-headed little tads in home-made washable suits and bobbed-haired little girls in dresses or calico aprons, and found their Soviet checking up to see which boys and girls had and which had not enforced in their own homes the school's "sanitary minimum." This consisted of daily washing the face, neck and ears, hands and teeth, changing all his clothes for clean ones when he had his bath, undressing when he goes to bed and hanging up his clothes to air, and taking part, along with his mother, in trying to rid the home of flies, roaches and bedbugs.

IN AUGUST it was the three organizations children can join voluntarily, the Octobrists (lots from babyhood to seven years), the Pioneers (corresponding to our Boy and Girl Scouts), and the Komsomoles (boys and girls from fourteen to twenty-five) who organized an arbor day celebration.

They marched to the tune of their own bands for hours, carrying banners, "Let Us Greenify Moscow and Make It the Most Beautiful City in the World!" They passed out pledges to every child they saw urging him to sign his vow to plant at least ten trees in the next five years.

Outside Moscow, on the road to Leningrad, the traditional cobblestone country road is broken for about 300 metres by a smooth macadam road which is a children's colony, built by themselves a year or so ago, with no help from adults.

Down in the Ukraine, little twelve-year-old, tow-headed, barefooted Vanya escorted us with pride over a brand new orchard of tiny apple trees that he and his schoolmates on the co-operative farm planted because the nation needed more apples.

There are "junk weeks," "ashes weeks," "scrap-iron weeks," "old rope weeks," during which the Pioneers gather certain quotas for the Soviet factories.

YOUTH child in Russia would take his beliefs very seriously. Neighborhood groups often have a newcomer.

IF YOU LIVED IN RUSSIA



JULIA BLANSHARD

"Miklita, an Ukrainian girl student at a college near Moscow, wore it as she sat in the yard, studying. We stopped the car."

"See if she will trade it for something," I requested. He told Miklita the American woman admired her blouse.

"I raised my white dress and showed her an apricot colored slip with lace edging. She registered immediate interest and when I showed her a pair of silk stockings it was a bargain."

"I peeled off my dress and gave Miklita the slip and stockings. She took off her blouse and gave it to me."

Their rubles can buy little. A gift or trade of foreign clothing is welcomed."



IF YOU LIVED IN RUSSIA -

LIFE IN THE TOPSY-TURVY LAND OF THE SOVIETS



Children First Concern of Soviets As They Carefully Safeguard Next Generation; Housekeeping a Real Problem, With Housing Shortage Acute And Food Hard To Get



Children and old folk, too, are being educated in Soviet Russia's ambitious programme to wipe out illiteracy among Russia's 176,000,000 souls by 1933. Left, a typical peasant like those pouring into the villages to learn to read and write. Right, dinner in an open-air nursery and a Soviet schoolroom scene, showing members of the "sanitary brigade" checking up on dirty hands and unwashed ears.

"Where is your forehead?" one of the group will ask the new child. He indicates it. "Where is your stomach?" He points to it. "Where is your right shoulder?" He puts his finger on it. "Where is your left shoulder?" As he reaches over to identify this last, the teacher will point his finger at him and cry aloud, "Oh, looky, he crosses himself, he believes in God!" The manner in which your child reacts to this would have much to do with his immediate acceptance as one of the group.

One day I visited the Moscow public school where Stalin's nine-year-old son attended the third grade. The principal, dignified despite his shaved head, patched shoes and worn grey suit, said they never pointed out the child. "Special attention is likely to develop self-consciousness or even self-importance," was his explanation.

THE CHILDREN looked clean, well-nourished, neatly dressed and alert. Most of the boys had shaved heads and had Russian blouses outside their trousers. The girls wore washable dresses, or colored blouses over dark skirts.

The sixth grade was without a teacher, but everyone was busy working. Each room had a project around which all the subjects centred. This room's project was a nearby rayon mill, an eager-faced little tow-headed explained. Arithmetic was the cost of production. Geography centred in the places the new materials came from and finished products went. The spelling, grammar and reading all concerned words connected with the mill.

Every school is connected with some factory, mill, farm or other economically productive unit. Every child in Russia is taking some small part in the Five-Year Plan, knows it and is proud of it.

No room paid much attention to us as we looked in on them. There was no strained respect shown the principal. The children, governing their own rooms and actions, not only feel free to criticize their elders as well as their roommates, but are encouraged to do so.

We stayed to lunch and ate at one of the wooden tables where the 250 children are served. They had a good vegetable soup with a piece of meat in it, black bread, tea and a piece of porridge, a little dainty made of pastry folded over some kind of filling, meat, vegetable or jam.

A LITTLE girl with flaxen pigtail and a new black apron over her faded checked gingham dress came up to the dietitian.

"My table thinks the porridge is too tough," she stated in a matter-of-fact tone, and went back to her seat. "She is right," the kindly-faced, middle-aged manager in an untroubled white Hoover apron said. "We got some new flour to-day and I guess there's too much in them."

In the seventh grade, the children tell me that 98 per cent of their number have joined some kind of a voluntary group with the purpose of speeding up production or education.

I saw no truant children wandering Moscow streets as there used to be. Delinquency is not a problem, I was told. Education is compulsory for all children in Russia between the ages of seven and fourteen. No boy or girl can get a job until he has had seven years' schooling.

Literacy, only 24 per cent for all of Russia under the czar, is now claimed to have reached the level of 84.5.

THE FIVE-YEAR Plan includes a statement that by 1933 every one of Russia's 176,000,000 persons shall be literate!

There is a shortage of teachers. The pay ranges only from 95 rubles (47.50) a month in the country to 165 rubles (\$82.50) for professors. Teachers have to work at least one month a year in a factory or on a farm. The government has just issued an appeal for Komsomoles (young Communists from fourteen to twenty-five years) to teach this group of youngsters is a volunteer army, ready to go anywhere, do anything the government asks them. In out-of-the-way places you will always find a boy or girl Komsomol starting a new nursery for peasant babies, teaching illiterate muskies to read and write, persuading them to join the kolhozes, or collective farms.

IF YOU kept house in Russia— You would find that you consume more time and get less done than you would in any other country in the world.

You could not step to the corner chain store and order a list of staples to be delivered.

You could not phone your butcher for meat and vegetables.

You would have to go in person for everything, bring it home yourself and often have to wait in queue for hours to buy milk, potatoes, fresh fish and the like. Moreover, there might be nothing that you want left by the time your turn comes.

In September I saw the first truckload of frankfurters delivered that Moscow had seen in over a year. Before the man had half unloaded the truck there was a waiting line of buyers two and a half blocks long.

Where you live, what you would eat and the amount of food and clothes you are able to buy would all depend on the kind of work you or your husband did. For Russia, short of practically all staples and hampered by inadequate distribution methods, ration essentials and issues food cards to workers, according to their relative value to Soviet society.

You would find it an advantage to be married to an expert machinist rather than a bank president. Machinists are in the "first category" of government food cards. They are allowed the largest rations of meat, fat, sugar and bread. If you are a statistician or other brain worker, you will rate only a "fourth category" food card.

MOSCOW has no streets of private homes. Apartments are everywhere, big stone apartment buildings on the edge of the sidewalk with no lawns or trees in front, but usually with high courts between them.

If you lived in Moscow, you would live in one of these apartment houses and would climb to your floor with no thought of an elevator. And you would be lucky if you had more than one room.

But your rent would be low, for rents are levied for a small percentage of your salary, regardless of rooms or location.

You would have electricity and running cold water. You would have

furnace heat or a big, built-in Russian wood stove. You would have no vacuum cleaner, or even a modern broom. You probably would use a Russian broom, made of twigs tied to a handle.

If you were an engineer's wife and held down a job yourself, your family might live much as do Oslap Ivanov Palovitch and his lawyer wife, Nina Petrova. They, their two children and Nastya, the peasant girl maid, live in two rooms of a second floor nine-room apartment that used to belong to a doctor and his wife.

Oslap and Nina are the only family in the apartment—there are two rooms! The other seven have one room apiece for the whole family. There is one bathroom, one toilet, one wash sink in the apartment for twenty-two persons. Sometimes a queue waits in line for the toilet.

Eight women cook meals in one kitchen where in winter a big range facilitates matters. In summer each woman has one or two primus stoves (portable one-burner kerosene lamps) on which the majority of Russian women cook.

You ring the bell four short rings, when you go to see Nina and Oslap. Each family has its own signal. Nastya runs down the stone stairway to let you in. You put your hat and wraps on an already overcrowded hatrack. You sit in one of the three chairs they own or the big sofa. This sofa is a new acquisition, bought in the open market from a former bourgeois. It turned out to have bedbugs. After vainly trying to stop their concurring the place, Oslap had a brilliant idea. He called up the government Society for Chemical and Air Warfare and asked them to exterminate them. Many other families do likewise.

STORES where Nastya shops after she gets the children off for school are only two blocks away. Over half of Oslap and Nina's combined monthly

salaries of 312 rubles (\$156) goes for food. But their rent only costs them 0.4 per cent, their clothes bill is small because there is nothing much in the way of new things they can buy. They do not worry about savings, for the government has them insured against sickness and old age.

Nastya first buys some leeks, turnips, potatoes and tomatoes, for there is no line at the co-operative vegetable store. She waits about fifteen minutes to get waited on at the bread store. While there a neighbor, tells her there is a crowd at the butcher shop around the next block. That means there is meat to-day, so Nastya rushes over to take her place in a line that is already a block long.

On her way home, after she has gotten her ration of beef—about one pound for the whole family—she buys some hard winter apples, at one ruble (50 cents) apiece. The co-operative would charge only about a fourth of that. But the co-operative has not had fresh fruit for a week.

SUPPER is Nastya's big responsibility. There is no set breakfast to worry about. Oslap, having to travel almost an hour on the crowded street cars out to his plant, gets his own hot tea and piece of black bread and leaves before the children are up. Nina waits about a mile to work, so gets herself and bread as Nastya fixes things for the children. They have cocoa, if Nastya got up early and went to the store after it, for there is no milk delivery in Moscow. Otherwise they have coffee substitute or tea. They may have an egg, a bit of cheese or some sour cream with their hot drink and black bread. Nouns they eat at school.

For supper Nastya always serves soup. After soup Nastya gives the family a cutlet made of the chopped meat mixed with cereal and fried in sunflower seed oil. With this she has potatoes or kasha (a cereal like our grits). Desserts do not bother her. The children may

NEXT SATURDAY—How Women Fare—Fashions in Soviet Russia . . . What women wear, what they think of their figures. . . How one's wardrobe is selected and what it costs.



Lucky is the housewife who does not have to wait in line for kerosene for her small kitchen stove, and above are three such lucky ones. To the right, extra duty for Julia Blanshard's neighbor, Tanya (wearing white kerchief), who bargained for wood and then sat on the woodpile all day to keep somebody from stealing it before her husband could come home from work and saw it. Below, a typical one-room Russian home, with the inevitable radio which continually blares Soviet propaganda to spur the populace on.

have a sweet cake or everybody some comrade of fruit.

IF YOU were a textile worker's wife, you might live as do the family of Ivan Zubenko, his wife, Vasilisa Killosov, and their three children of school age. Both Ivan and Vasilisa work in the rayon mills and get about 65 rubles (\$32.50) a month apiece. They live in a model concrete apartment their factory built for its workers, nearby the plants.

They have two rooms and a bathroom and the use along with three other families to the kitchen on their floor. Ivan and Vasilisa's apartment house belongs to a group of six that have a co-operative kitchen and restaurant. More than half the time Ivan, Vasilisa and the children get their cabbage soup, diet fish, black bread and tea there along with 300 neighbors and take it home and reheat it. It is cheaper and much less work.

IF YOU were a western woman married to a Russian citizen you would live as these women live.

In Moscow I met a slight, delicate woman I had known in America, now the wife of a Russian Communist. When I had seen her before she owned the last word in Paris clothes. In Moscow she wore a plain blue Jersey suit, none too new, a beret and sturdy Oxford shoes. She wore no make-up and had her lovely, shiny, long black hair cropped.

"It is a hard life, my dear," she told me. "We have one room and I cook and wash and iron and put up jam on one primus (kerosene stove) in the kitchen with three other women. But you get used to it. Every woman in your kitchen helps you. And when you have only soup for supper or black bread, smoked fish and tea, it does make it seem less a trial when no one else has anything else! We all borrow from each other, a bit of tea, a little sugar, a chair for company."

Winter Notes From Mt. Rainier.

By Robert Connell

MOUNT RAINIER, thought not quite so familiar to Victorians as Mount Baker, is yet so interesting a feature of the distant view from Oak Bay to Cadboro Bay that it seems in a real sense to belong to us. In fine clear weather its huge snowy mass, tinted a pale rose red by the hundred and twenty miles of lower atmosphere between, just rises beyond the low eastern spurs of the Olympics. Thus we have two dormant volcanoes within sight of Great Victoria.

Through the kindness of the Educational Department of Mt. Rainier National Park I have received the November number of their "Nature Notes." As usual it is full of interest. The mountain has its winter blanket on, for on October 23 twenty-eight inches of snow fell in Paradise Valley. It is to be hoped that this winter will

see a decided increase in the snowfall on the mountains generally, for the late dry years have had a marked effect on the glaciers whose existence after all depends more on precipitation than on temperature. Thus I see that the Emmons glacier on the northeast slope, the "largest in continental United States," receded during the period between September 15, 1930 and October 30, 1931, no less than 142 feet.

A very charming account is given of an autumn walk through the woods from Longmire Springs to Bear Prairie. In spite of the differences of altitude—Longmire is 2,761 feet above sea level—there is a remarkable resemblance in the flora to that of the country about Victoria, and the description might almost apply to our own forests. The trees are much the same, except that

we do not have anywhere on the Island the beautiful vine-maple of the mainland which the writer in "Nature Notes" describes as "blushing in ecstasy at the caress of Jack Frost's searching fingers." Instead we have the smooth-leaved maple which, however, is neither so common nor so colorful as the vine-maple, though it has beauties of its own.

But it is when the forest limits have been reached and the open vistas come where the mountain peaks rise in the serene air with a clearness of definition that is almost magical in its effect on the mind, that the real difference begins. Then as we read of the cliffs "etched against the sky-line" we think of our own alpine mountains and long for a sight of Arrowsmith's

purple crags or the mountain ridges of the Forbidden Plateau.

SOME BEAR STORIES I told my readers last summer how the bears wander about the camp at Paradise Valley, and I see by "Nature Notes" that later on they do more than explore garbage cans or poke their heads into cabin windows. For it seems that when the tourist season is over and the wild berries have yielded their crop there is still a little time left for playing practical jokes on man and at the same time adding to the winter's store tucked away under their shining fur. Paradise Valley being deserted the bears concentrate on Longmire. This is really serious when it happens that the animals have learned a trick or two and can open doors, etc., with ease. Thus

the assistant superintendent was awakened one night by the sound of a growl in the pantry and on reconnoitering found not only the refrigerator door wide open but the criminal fast asleep among the debris of the feast!

Still more remarkable is the story of the bear who broke into a home during the absence of the owners and specialised in canned corn, which he obtained by the simple method of unscrewing the tops. After emptying each can he returned it to the shelf.

This ingenuity is paralleled by that of the bear who was found having a garbage-can meal from a tin specially provided against bears with a cover only removable when a lever below was pressed by the foot. Bruin had not only discovered the operation of the lever, but was actually

holding it down with one foot while he sampled the delicacies of the can's interior. And then some people say animals have no reason, only blind mechanical instinct!

I have drawn largely on "Nature Notes" because of the evidence the publication gives of a deliberate attempt to interest the public—the American public in particular—in the world of interest to be found about the great mountain at all seasons of the year. It reflects great credit on the staff of the educational department both in its range of subjects and in its ability of treatment. We who see old Tacoma only from afar and ghost-like are glad to hear the news of bird and beast, of forest and alpine flowers, of the ice-rivers and the changing seasons, which the Park naturalists thus report to us.

Eugene O'Neill's New Trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra" Is "Condensed" to Acting Time of His "Strange Interlude"

By GILBERT SWAN

Electra, Agamemnon's little girl, has changed her address to New and the Pleiades will never be the same again.

Eugene O'Neill, upon whose broad shoulders the theatre has leaned to lean its more serious hopes, has been asked to transplant from his soil.

Right in New York's own 52nd street and at the Theatre Guild house, Electra becomes a certain England "Lavinia" and "Mourning Becomes Electra."

It is going to be quite the most used play of the New York season, if for no other reason than that O'Neill again has found it easy to write three plays instead of one.

Months ago, gabbled over the prospect of having to attend to three different evenings, each of the three plays can be taken or left by itself. The Guild

folk went into a huddle. They recalled the case of "Strange Interlude," which required almost as much acting as "Parsifal," and set a new standard for play length. The audience came late in the afternoon, went out to dinner and came back again.

The same has been done with "Mourning Becomes Electra." Somehow, by revision and rearrangement, the three plays that O'Neill has written have been packed into a single day.

The customers arrive at 5 o'clock and remain until 8 p.m., witnessing "Homecoming." Then they go to dinner until 7.15 and come back to see "The Hunted" and "The Haunted."

The duets resemble a transcontinental railroad ticket. Papers are torn off as one comes and goes from the theatre.

The burden of memorizing this lengthy piece and going through it each day falls largely on the shoulders of Alice Brady, who is Lavinia, and Nazimova, who is the mother, a New

England Clytemnestra. Earl Larimore is the son and Lee Baker plays the role of Ezra Mannon, which is as close to Agamemnon as O'Neill dared venture without bringing the wrath of the gods down upon his head.

It was all done in about seven weeks of rehearsal, which is something of a record.

But three or four years were spent by O'Neill in getting his play written. The idea occurred to him while he was touring the Orient for his health. He has re-written it three times, while turning out other plays that were mechanically easier to handle. The rearrangement that tucked the three plays into a single day were all made by the author on a typewriter in the theatre as rehearsal progressed.

If you recall your mythology, you will get the general idea: Agamemnon was away at war, and Mrs. "Ag" had an affair on the outside; she murdered Agamemnon when he came back; the daughter saved her



They had to memorize extremely lengthy parts, did Nazimova, left, and Alice Brady, centre, principals in the trilogy written by Eugene O'Neill, right. But at least there are no extra matinee performances to make their jobs more strenuous, for "Mourning Becomes Electra" lasts from afternoon until nearly midnight.

brother, who was sent away to an uncle and who lived for revenge. He came back and slew his mother and the gods punished him. Meanwhile, Electra, the daughter, had been a most miserable person although she married and had a couple of children who got into the mythological "who's who."

Well, the O'Neill play is not quite like that. The title, "Mourning Becomes Electra," is obtained from the fact that Lavinia is injured to misery and suffering and that hence mourning is becoming to her. Unlike the goddess, she does not get the marital breaks.

There is an in-bred household in which everyone hates everyone else thoroughly, even as in the myth. The time is in the end of the Civil War and Mrs. Mannon has been "carrying on" with a certain captain.

Electra has had her love-opportunities but nothing comes of them save bitterness. Tragedy stalks through the entire event, and there's

a question whether or not audiences will stand for so long a stretch of hate and animosity. The scene is not far away from "Desire Under the Elms," although O'Neill moves this to the sea coast and the first set is that of a Colonial house with a clipper ship moored back stage.

DESPITE the three shows there is no confusion and each could be seen separately from the others, although all must be witnessed to get the complete story in which the father dies in the first play, the mother in the second and Lavinia continues to the end.

Critically speaking, O'Neill has written in a far different style than his "Interlude" and "Great God Brown" mood. This new play will have no such popularity as greeted "Interlude," but it has a very good chance of success. Anything O'Neill does for many years will be a theatrical event. And "Electra" carries a great deal of the Greek tragedy idea with it.

After all, such gems as Sophocles and Euripides and a few others have thought her worth while doing into a classic. So why shouldn't she turn up in New England?

A Flintstone From Sooke Recalls the Stone Age

by Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

OTHER day, through the kindness of Col. Schreiber of Sassexton, I was given a specimen flint, a fragment of a piece found on the banks of Sooke River, with a question as to its age. It resembles very closely the flints found in the Chalk of England. In hardness it is quite as much as flint, and it is a sharp point of a quartz crystal. It is somewhat paler than any English flint I have seen, and the pale flints are found in the Chalk. It is a pale conchoidal fracture, that is, with a few elevations and concave depressions, but little more inclined to be splintery in certain directions. The edges are translucent and keenly sharp. The outside is yellowish as the outside of Chalk flint is usually white, but in the "flint" this coating appears to be distinct, as in the English ones it is in part anation in the outer surface of the flint itself extends into its interior as much as a quarter of an inch.

Flints are associated with chalk formations, and are extremely plentiful in the south of England, occurring not only in their original place in chalk hills and cliffs, but in the ordinary soil. Richard Jefferies in "The Amateur Poacher" how he obtained flints for his old flintlock. "It was not so easy as might be supposed to proper flints. The best time to look for them after a heavy storm of rain had washed a new channel beside the road, when you might find some hardy splinters which had lain hidden in the dust." Jefferies' home at Coote in hire lay in the Swindon valley just under the Downs with their beds of chalk in the parent flints are imbedded.

My customary usage the name of "flints" is used to these stones of the Chalk, either found in place or washed out of the hills and cliffs. The material of which the flints are composed is found in limestones of various ages, though not always of as great purity as that of the Chalk. Usually the limestone material is known as "chert," and it is chiefly disintegrated from flint proper by a tendency to a very fracture rather than the smooth look known as conchoidal. But the likeness between the two may grow so great and the difference so small that they become quite indistinguishable.

Flint and chert are forms of silica and therefore related to quartz. But while quartz is or less conspicuously crystalline, flint and chert are cryptocrystalline; that is to say, their siliceous character is hidden by the extremely small size of the component crystals, so small the microscope cannot distinguish them as crystalline. Ordinary quartz is crystalline in the sense it consists of either whole crystals or of crystals large enough to be seen as such the microscope at least. Cryptocrystalline is called in general "chalcedony," and banded it is called "agate," speckled with bloodstone, and so on. Flint and chert are dense forms with impurities such as carbonaceous matter darkening them; jasper is so that the edges are no longer translucent after how thin.

FIRST CUTLERS
The remarkable cleavage of flint which gives it its sharp edges has given it an important place in the history of man's development. From its predominant position in the great centres of early human life we almost call the Stone Age the "Age of Flint." Some of the earliest known tools for use are found in large numbers in certain localities, and from their very primitive character are called "silex" or "dawn stones." The early flint tools comprise narrow, pointed flint, hammers to be grasped by the hand, and axes. The workmanship is so simple that the tools of archaeology have not always been taken as to the human origin of some of them, while individual specimens may be doubtful.

those that are associated with animal bones bearing the marks of stone instruments are generally accepted as real tools or weapons. There seems little question that the first idea of making these silex came from the natural flint chips which are by no means uncommon in chalk districts where the flints have been broken mechanically in the movements of the soil under pressure or in contact with other flints and stones in stream beds. Such chips and flakes might themselves often serve the purpose of primitive man at a pinch, and then it would be exceedingly difficult to decide whether a particular piece of flint was man-made or not. But it is fairly certain that early man was soon at work fashioning not only flakes of flint such as he found, like Richard Jefferies, in some water-worn channel, but weapons and tools that required a very systematic use of the flaking method to bring them to the perfection which they exhibit to us in our museums and collections. In fact, just as from a certain point of view we may measure civilization by the advances made in machinery or engines, so the forward steps of our far ancestors are marked by a wonderfully developing skill in fashioning objects of flint and similar materials.

Among the "similar materials" we must put the chert already referred to. In addition we may add chalcedony itself, the material of many of the finest arrowheads found on this coast, and jasper, which in its densest forms often exhibits a conchoidal fracture too; its commonest color is red, or brown. Some of the very delicate

arrowheads or spearheads are made of quartzite, a sandstone which has been so highly altered as to become thoroughly recrystallized or has been thoroughly impregnated with silica. In either instance the resulting rock is practically pure silica in the form of quartz and is frequently capable of being flaked by skilful hands as successfully as flint or its relatives. Some of the most exquisite pieces of Indian workmanship on this continent are executed in quartzite.

LAVA GLASSWARE

In addition to these quartzose materials there is another favorite one, found, however, only in certain volcanic regions. This is obsidian, a dark volcanic glass resulting from the rapid cooling of certain highly siliceous lavas. One may say that the first glassware was thus really "cutlery." Usually the glassy portion of a lava is of no very great thickness, sometimes little more than a crust, but in Yellowstone Park there is in Obsidian Cliff a mass of glass a hundred feet thick, a very unusual phenomenon. Obsidian exhibits the same conchoidal fracture as flint and a sharp cutting edge; in fact, the ancient Mexicans made not only knives but razors of this glass. Related to obsidian is pitchstone, another glassy volcanic product, but less glassy and more pitch-like in appearance; it, too, like some of the finer-grained and less-altered basalts of this coast, was flaked for tools and weapons. A few weeks ago I told of finding a cove of fine-grained volcanic agglomerate on Mount Tolmie, evidently a remnant from

an Indian cutler's out-of-doors workshop. I see from the 1898 Museum Catalogue that five spearheads of a "cherty stone" were found by a Mr. Fraser on that hill in 1895. Very probably they were made from the block of which I found the core.

Besides the materials I have mentioned many others were used with more or less success; slate, for example. The rocks about Victoria do not as a rule present suitable material for cutlery, and their use was confined largely to hammers and other heavy implements. Along the coast and among the boulders on hillsides the Indians, who were always on the look out for what would serve their ends, found stones large and small brought by the great ice from a wide area, including both Island and mainland mountains. I have several times found boulders which have evidently been used to obtain fresh supplies of cutting material. In addition, too, it is certain that a certain amount of trading went on among the tribes for desirable stone as well as shells, and that some of the finer and more beautifully-executed objects may have traveled a long way before they came into the hands of their last owners.

BEFORE MATCHES AND BREECHLOADERS

The flaker of flint or other substances such as I have mentioned operates in one of three ways or by a combination of two of them. He may heat his material and drop water on it or he may use a hammer; but a common and very simple

method is by the application of pressure, by means of a piece of bone or even wood, for the structure of flint and some of the other flaking stones is such that a comparatively light pressure knowingly applied is often sufficient to make a flake fly off. Some years since a demonstration of the pressure method was given the local Natural History Society by two visitors from the interior, who operated with common coarse bottle glass.

Flints could hardly be used much without discovering that when struck together or by a suitably hard instrument they emit sparks, yet it was not from them primitive man got his fire, but from the rubbing stick which, curiously enough, is the origin of the "swastika" sign, so often used as an emblem of good luck. But when flint and steel did come into use they dominated the household rites for many centuries. In fact, down to less than a century ago the Canadian hunter and trapper carried in his long scarlet sash his flint, steel and tinder as his sole fire-producing instrument. Long after the tinder-box had practically ceased out of common use the flint continued to be used in the old flint-locks which my friend Mr. Maynard of Yates Street prizes among his remarkable collection of firearms. The flint, held in the jaws of the cock, struck the steel hammer when the trigger was pulled; a flash fell on the powder in the flash-pan below and ignited the powder in the barrel by way of the primed touch-hole. In the guns before this you ignited the powder with a lighted "match" or slow-burning cord prepared for the purpose.

So when flint tools and weapons went out of fashion the making of flints still went on: first for the universal tinder-boxes, and then for the flint-lock guns. It is not surprising to find that the art of the flint-knapper descended to our own days, since long after gun-flints had given way to percussion-caps, and percussion-caps to cartridges with fixed caps, the old guns were made for the African trade, and their flints were being made in England within the last twenty years.

THE STONE AGE IN MODERN ENGLAND

In Mr. Marett's interesting book on "Anthropology" in the "Home University" series there is a very interesting account of two scenes: one from the dead past, the other from the living present; both laid in the county of Suffolk just across from Norfolk and within sixteen miles of Bury St. Edmunds. Near the town of Brandon is a place known as Grime's Graves. It is a group of neolithic flint-mines. Into one of these an archaeological clergyman, Canon Greenwell, entered by a funnel-shaped pit forty feet deep, through the accumulated rubbish of which he had to dig his way. "Down at this level it appeared that the neolithic worker had found the best flint. This he quarried by means of narrow galleries in all directions. For a pick he used a red-deer's antler. . . . His lamp was a cup of chalk. His ladder was probably a series of rough steps cut in the sides of the pit. . . . A neolithic workshop was found just to the south of Grime's Graves. Here, scattered about on all sides, were the cores, the hammer-stones that broke them up, and knives, scrapers, borers, spear-heads and arrow-heads galore, in all stages of manufacture."

Now for the modern scene: "Well, let us hie to Lingheath, not far off, and what do we find? A family of the name of Dyer carry on to-day exactly the same old method of mining. Their pits are of queer shape than the neolithic ones, but otherwise similar. Their one-pronged stick retains the shape of the deer's antler. Their light is a candle stuck in a cup of chalk. And the ladder is just a series of ledges, or, as they call them, 'toes' in the wall, five feet apart and connected by foot-holes. The miner simply jerks his load of several hundredweight of flints from ledge to ledge by the aid of his head, which he protects with something that neolithic man was probably without, namely, an old bowler hat. He even talks a language of his own. 'Bubber-hutching on the sosh' is the term for sinking a pit on the slant, and for all we can tell may have a very ancient pedigree. . . . What becomes of the miner's output? It is sold by the 'jag'—a jag being a pile just so high that when you stand on any side you can see the bottom flint on the other—to the knappers of Brandon. Any one of these—for in-

stance, my friend Mr. Snare—will, while you wait, break up a lump with a short round hammer into manageable pieces. Then placing a 'quarter' with his left hand on the leather pad that covers his knee, he will with an oblong hammer strike off flake after flake, perhaps 1,500 in a morning; and finally will work these up into sharp-edged squares to serve as gun-flints for the trade with native Africa. . . . Mr. Snare is not merely an artisan, but an artist. He has chipped out a flint ring, a feat which taxed the powers of the clever neolithic knappers of pre-dynastic Egypt; whilst with one of his own flint fish-hooks he has taken a fine trout from the Little Ouse that runs by the town."

HOW THE FLINTS GREW

The flints that occur in the European Chalk are of animal origin in that at least the ground-work of them is derived from such silica-secreting animals as sponges. These sponges, "passive, vegetative animals," as Professor J. Arthur Thomson calls them, abounded in spicules or needles variously shaped, consisting of silica in the form of opal. Now opal dissolves more easily than quartz or chalcedony, and thus the opal spicules furnished a siliceous solution which again, in combination with silica derived from other sources, collected in suitable centres in the limy matrix often about some nucleus of organic life, and thus formed the irregular nodules called "flints." They are often full of sponge spicules and not infrequently contain fossils of sponges.

The cherts are the siliceous members of limestone, and it is quite likely that the "flint" Colonel Schreiber gave me came from one of our limestone deposits on this coast. There are faint traces in it of sponge spicules and of microscopic animal life but far from as plentifully as in an English flint specimen I have. The Chalk formation of Europe is simply a limestone formation of a somewhat powdery consistency, built up largely of foraminiferal and mollusc shells, tests of sea-urchins, and spicules of sponges. It resembles a little certain deep-water deposits but not entirely. Both chalk and limestone being composed of carbonate of lime are particularly subject to replacement by silica, a fact illustrated occasionally in our local rocks. The silica in the form of flint or chert, as the case may be, is sometimes distributed throughout the limy matrix to form bands or continuous siliceous beds.

Chalk is almost peculiar to Europe, though it is found in the United States, but is nowhere of so pure a quality as the European. Though found in places as far apart as Pennsylvania and Texas, flints are not reported from Canada, but cherts of different kinds are common. Not many of them, so far as I can ascertain, approach in quality of hardness and fracture their near relatives the flints. But that there are some that do, this specimen from Sooke River is evidence. So strong is the resemblance that one may quite pardonably call it "flint," though it is probably in origin, history and general structure more properly described as "chert." The border-line is hazy, and the nearest approach to exactitude seems to be to call the siliceous concretions of the chalk-beds "flint," of limestone beds "chert," but that requires a knowledge of the source we do not always possess.

A Christmas Story From Nuremberg

A CHRISTMAS story for children between the ages of eight and twelve is published by E. P. Dutton and Company, under the title of "A Doll, Two Children and Three Storks." The book tells how a little boy in a little shop in Nuremberg refused to do their tricks and ended by walking right out of the store because their favorite, Banno Claus, one of the workers in the toy shop, was falsely imprisoned. The toys were out on strike for a year, in the course of which they journeyed through Fairyland, and "truly wonderful things happened." The book has been translated from the Italian by Dorothy Emmrich.

Modernistic Settings and Electric Spooks Help Make "Hamlet" a Broadway Hit

NEW YORK.—Norman Bel Geddes, maestro of modernistic stagecraft, has taken our old favorite, Prince Hamlet, by the hand and whispered in his ear: "Now, poor melancholy Dane, we are going to take you to the newest laboratories. We are going to introduce you to the last word in constructionist design and bathe you in such stage lights as even you never before have known. I think it will do you some good."

And it has! Never has Hamlet looked quite as well as in the current production.

No other character of the drama has been dragged about more stages by more actors and more producers than Prince Hamlet. He has even been garbed in pinch-back golf coats by Horace Liveright, now of Hollywood. He has been acted, over-acted and under-acted. But Richard Mansfield, the young English actor who has been popularly identified with the cinema performance of Sherlock Holmes, makes Hamlet more human than the Dane ever has been before.

Bel Geddes has gone to electrical laboratories, to the films, the radio and the mechanical age in general to get effects which put a thrilling pace into the old show.

MUCH HAS been said of the stage affecting the films and of the sound-films affecting the stage, and Bel Geddes provides some examples of what may be expected in the future.

Certain sound records have been made—certain noises, the swishing of trees, spectral off-stage music. These, by trick amplification, now give particularly weird accompaniment to the grave-yard scenes, the appearance of the father's ghost, the coming of the vengeful actors. Hamlet is not even upon the stage when the dirge-like "to be or not to be" first is heard. The words float out upon a darkened stage, reaching the audience as if from some distant corridor, to grow more audible as Hamlet makes his way through the extraordinary sky-scraper-like trappings with which the

stage has been adorned. There is no need for as many changes of scene. Lights merely flit from one section to another of the stage, different settings thus being revealed.

THERE IS one new point that will have the Shakespearean scholars talking to themselves before the year is out. Bee Geddes raises the question as to whether the ghost of Hamlet's father actually addressed the tortured youth, or whether Hamlet imagined the words. Heretofore, the ghost's spectral voice always has uttered the famous lines: "I am thy father's ghost . . . doomed to walk the earth. . . ." In the current version, Hamlet recites the ghost's lines, as though he alone were hearing them and repeating them.

BUT FOR the arrival of Hamlet in ultra-modern setting, "Cynara" would have merited the week's spotlight. This is a little tragedy brought by the Shubertis from London, where it has been a great success. It is, incidentally, one of the few London hits that seem to be made for American customers as well.

And it serves to introduce a charming London maid, Adrienne Allen, who has been accepted as an important "find." Her role is that of a London shop girl whose fate-line crosses that of a middle-aged bar-rister, with heart-breaking consequences.

The bar-rister's wife has gone away for a month, and he is taken to a little Soho eating place by a suave and epigrammatic associate. There he meets the little shop girl, who comes to love him beyond all reason and who kills herself after his wife



The British invasion, which has been under way on Broadway since the new theatrical season started, has included Miss Adrienne Allen, hailed as an important "find" when she appeared for the first time in "Cynara," a London importation.

returns. The final scene is in a corner wherein Miss Allen proves herself to be one of the very best of the younger generation of actresses.



EDISON

—By the Man Who Knew Him Best



The Great Moment Arrives When Real Electric Light Burns For the "World Changers" In the Laboratory Where Modern Civilization Was Born; How the Needle That Pricked His Finger Resulted In the Invention of the Phonograph

By WILLIAM JOSEPH HAMMER

Lifelong Friend and Scientific Associate of Thomas A. Edison, as Told to Willis J. Ballinger

ONE NIGHT at Menlo Park, light was born into the world—real light. Ended was the annoying tyranny of the fluttering wick and the danger from fire of the sputtering gas lamp. But the nativity of incandescence as a usable light was unattended by any solemn wise men. You might have thought they were collegians.

It was in 1880. And on the memorable night the hands of the clock pointed somewhere between ten and twelve. A worker mounted the steps of the laboratory three at a time. His name was William Joseph Hammer and in his hand he tightly clutched a small lamp. Searching out Edison on the floor he sped to his side with the momentous news. The word spread like wildfire—an incandescent lamp had actually burned for 1,589 hours undiminished.

Mechanics from the shops dropped their tools and hurried to the laboratory. Then began a triumphant procession. At the head walked Hammer, holding aloft the mother of rays that were to light a globe. By his side marched Edison, his face radiant. In serpentine style the marchers swept around the laboratory tables, started downstairs, wove in and out of the buildings.

They sang. They cheered. They yelled themselves hoarse. They clapped one another on the back. Instinctively they sensed drama. A religion of incandescence had been founded. Sleeping millions, countless of the unborn, were to embrace its rayful urn.

THE INCANDESCENT lamp was undoubtedly Edison's greatest brain-child. But he did not regard it so. He always maintained that his premier accomplishment was his great Jumbo dynamo. And his favorite invention was the phonograph.

Now Edison was not the inventor of the incandescent lamp. Many people have claimed that he was. But Edison himself never acknowledged it. In fact he told Major Hammer more than once that he was not. What he did was to make the first incandescent lamp usable for commercial purposes. He was the father of the commercial incandescent lamp.

Many people put the origin of the Edison incandescent lamp on October 21, 1879. But that was not the lamp. That lamp could never have been used for commercial purposes. Edison had merely made a few improvements on early efforts in that lamp. It was not until 1880 that the real product was turned out. The lamp of 1879 burned only forty hours. It stood only a feeble candlepower charge. It contained platinum and that metal was more costly than gold. Edison had to discover how to extend the life of a bulb many-fold longer. He had to substitute platinum in the conducting of the current and how to increase the candlepower so that more light could be given off.

UP TO THE first commercial lamp of Edison, the world had relied on kerosene, candles, gas, whale oil and arc lights. All were hopelessly inefficient as compared with the incandescent light. Many of them, moreover, highly dangerous. Gas was particularly so. There was the inconvenience of leaks in the pipe, the blackening of the ceiling and walls, pipes freezing in winter, the annoyance and cost of repairing pipes into which water had seeped.

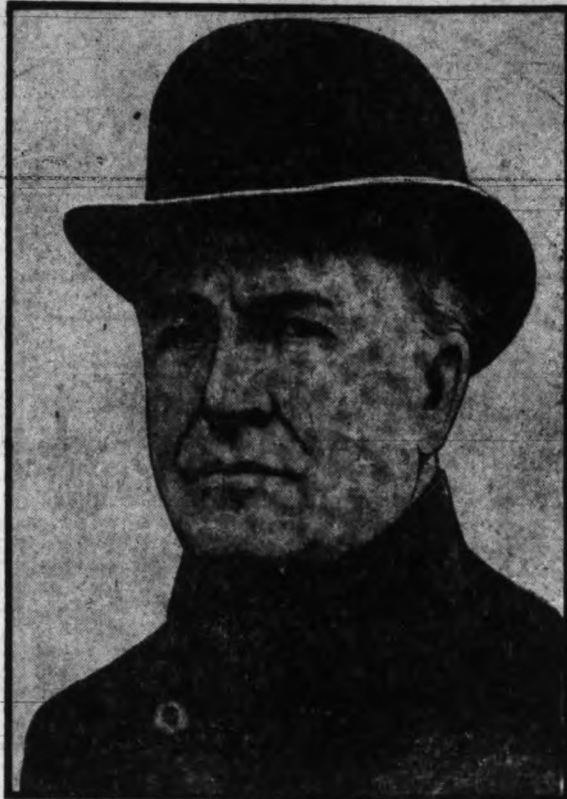
And then kerosene, gas, candles and the arc electric light were all liable to start a fire. Major Hammer made a tabulation of the number of fires in New York City before the advent of the Edison incandescent lamp. They were numerous and expensive as the following table shows.

Caused by	Fires	Loss
Kerosene	259	\$ 94,657,000
Gas	110	128,174,000
Matches for gas	35	22,570,000
Candles	88	30,667,000
Arc electric light	7	550,000
Incandescent lamp	1	Insignificant

The arc electric light had insuperable handicaps in the competition for a safe and luminous electric light. This kind of a light had always to be burned standing straight up. If it inclined at an angle it promptly burst into flames. If it were rocked a little, ignition resulted. The incandescent lamp of Edison could be burned at any angle. It could be shaken at will. No ignition could result.

NOW, NOT only were there arc electric lights in existence long before Edison began work on his incandescent lamp, but incandescence was nothing new. Major Hammer spent thirty-four years collecting the history of the incandescent lamp. He sold his collection for \$10,000 to the General Electric Company, which presented it to the Edison Illuminating Association. When Edison heard about the terms of the sale he remonstrated: "You can't sell that for \$10,000. Why it's worth a good deal more than that."

But Major Hammer had agreed to sell it and to-day experts say that this collection, consisting of four cases ten feet long, is well worth over \$1,000.



THOMAS ALVA EDISON as he passed middle age, taken from an old print.

an inexpensive filament and one of greater mechanical strength? How could he generate more candlepower at higher efficiency?

HE SUDDENLY switched from platinum and metallic oxides to carbon. He made his first carbon filaments of sewing thread; these he used in his first carbon lamp on October 21, 1879. This lamp lasted forty hours. He next experimented with paper. Paper was cut out in the shape of a horseshoe for the current to pass through. These paper horseshoes were placed in nickel cans and heated at high temperature, thus forming the carbon filaments. The ends of the carbonized horseshoe filaments were mounted in platinum clamps, which held the filaments inside the vacuum casing. But the carbonized paper horseshoe was fragile and lasted but a short time. It had a low efficiency, though higher than Edison's first carbonized thread lamp of October 21, 1879—the lamp which, at the time, was hailed by the world as the solution to incandescent lighting. Menlo Park was illuminated with the famous paper horseshoe lamps on December 31, 1879.

TWO FINAL steps remained. Edison was scouring the earth for some substance that would be more resistant to an electric current and would possess greater mechanical strength, and thereby make a lamp last longer, and a material that could absorb a much heavier dose of current. Edison began experimenting with vegetable fibres of many kinds from all over the world. From far-away Japan the missing substance came. There are 3,000 varieties of bamboo, but only about 400 are used in commerce. The "Madake" variety of bamboo, which grew in the hilly districts of Japan, had a peculiar eight-sided cell. This gave it great structural strength and high resistance. In tests it proved to be very resistant to the current, and tough enough to take a tremendous dose without breaking. And so by means of the carbonized bamboo filament, Edison turned the trick.

MAJOR HAMMER had charge of the first real test on a carbonized bamboo filament. For over two months he watched zealously the undimmed rays coming from the test lamp. At night he made his rounds carefully checking up on the record run of this lamp. It became noised about the laboratory that the lamp had already run 500 hours. Suddenly one night the lamp began to pale. Hammer seized it and holding it aloft rushed upstairs to Edison with a lamp that had completed 1,589 hours of running time.

"Now, Hammer, we have a commercial lamp," exclaimed Edison. "We will stop all tests and experiments and go into the manufacture at once."

Then came the big parade about the laboratory and grounds. And after an hour and a half of cheering and shouting, the men returned to work. Get that? After achieving success on one of the world's greatest inventions, Edison regarded it as all in a day's work.

Not only did the laboratory force return to work, but Edison issued orders for the beginning of the first commercial incandescent lamp factory in the world and sent Francis R. Upton and Hammer to turn the Edison electric pen works into a lamp factory. In their first year they turned out the first 50,000 commercially used incandescent lamps in the world. The first lamp in the big wind tunnel at the United States factory was pitched less than a mile from the laboratory in an old building which at one time had housed the Edison idea of the automatic pen.

THE IDEA of illuminating a world caught Hammer's imagination and he rushed about like a madman putting the place in order. By means of an overhead cable the lamp factory was supplied with all of its electrical juice directly from the laboratory three-quarters of a mile away. This was incidentally an achievement of the greatest magnitude. The lamp factory really gave to the world the first demonstration of how current could be distributed successfully.

Not until mankind learned this secret would superpower ever be anything more than a dream. And the direct forerunner of all the agitation that is going on to-day for superpower was that first experiment of Thomas A. Edison in supplying his lamp factory with electrical power and light from a distance of three-quarters of a mile. At the time the feat went unnoticed. But in time it was to be ranked with one of Edison's greatest contributions to the electrical art.

THE FINAL chapter to the Edison incandescent lamp was written in the laboratories of the General Electric Corporation. There scientists put into use tungsten, discovered after Edison's carbonized bamboo filaments. Tungsten brought perfection. It is one of the most refractory substances in the world and can be drawn out like a cobweb. It does not melt under the highest voltage and it is sufficiently resistant to the flow of current that it gives off a blaze of light. Lamps of 150,000 candlepower have been made recently and lamps down to the size of a pea as well.

WHEN the World War broke out, Edison was approaching the Biblical allotment of three-score years and ten.

His life's work had been practically accomplished. Yet, while young men offered their bodies for their country, this man old in years volunteered his mind still young in creative capacity.

Edison was elected the honorary head of the Naval Advisory Board. His contributions during the World War were numerous and remarkable. United States' collision with Germany had cut its industries off from many chemicals. Particularly were they short of carbolic acid, of which Edison was the largest user in the United States. Edison found out how to produce it synthetically, but he needed phenol for this purpose. He secured the co-operation of other interests, improved his process and turned out 7,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day in 1915 from the phenol.

BUT THIS used up great quantities of phenol, and a shortage of phenol meant considerable suffering. In the first place it is an ingredient of aspirin. To the day of his death, Edison threatened to cut the consolation of music, for phenol is used in making phonographic records.

More imperative still, the chemical is vital to the making of picric acid, which is used for filling bombs.

With accustomed energy the wizard of electricity turned chemist with tremendous success. He developed on a large scale the manufacture of phenol, and less than a year after the United States entered the war there were fifteen phenol plants turning out 64,146,499 pounds of the substance, valued at over \$23,000,000.

THERE arose the great war problem of rubber. How were they going to shoe the ambulances? How were they going to find a substitute for a substance that has ramifications throughout industrial life and which is also a war necessity?

The United States consumes three-fourths of the world's rubber output and grows none of it. Here was a pretty problem, indeed. And it was one that taxed the genius of the grand old man to the limit.

We see him rearing goldenrod fourteen feet high. We see him getting a sap yield from this giant goldenrod plant of six per cent.

"When I get eight per cent yield, the rubber problem is solved," he muttered determinedly.

But one secret of nature was stubborn to the penetrating mind of an Edison. To the day of his death, synthetic rubber baffled him. And it was a tantalizing bafflement. Only just a little more yield from that giant goldenrod and America could snap her fingers at the foreign owners of the precious substance.

THE WORLD generally regards Edison's incandescent lamp as his greatest accomplishment. His favorite



The sketch shows the scene of wild confusion as Hammer, bearing the light, and Edison at his side paraded through the laboratory on that night in 1880 when commercial electric light was born.

invention was undoubtedly the phonograph.

The "Jumbo" dynamo certainly baffled him more than any of his successful inventions. Up to the time of the "Jumbo," a dynamo could be lifted about by several men. Edison produced one weighing thirty tons, which drove a six-ton armature 350 revolutions a minute by means of a direct connected steam engine.

The dynamo is a device for translating the mechanical energy of a steam engine into electric energy.

The most efficient dynamo in the world at that time was the "Gramme," which had only an efficiency of 41 per cent, whereas the Edison dynamo translated 90 per cent of the steam power into electricity. The "Jumbo" dynamo solved the problem of economically generating electricity on a huge scale.

MAJOR HAMMER named the Edison machine the "Jumbo" dynamo. The first two standard thirty-ton "Jumbo" Edison dynamos to cross the ocean were shipped to the Holborn Viaduct Station in London on the Asryan Monarch, of the Monarch Line. On its previous passage this boat had taken over from the London Zoological Garden "Jumbo," the famous elephant, the largest in captivity, purchased by P. T. Barnum for the circus. Hammer thought it appropriate to call the huge Edison dynamo "Jumbo," a name which has stuck to it since.

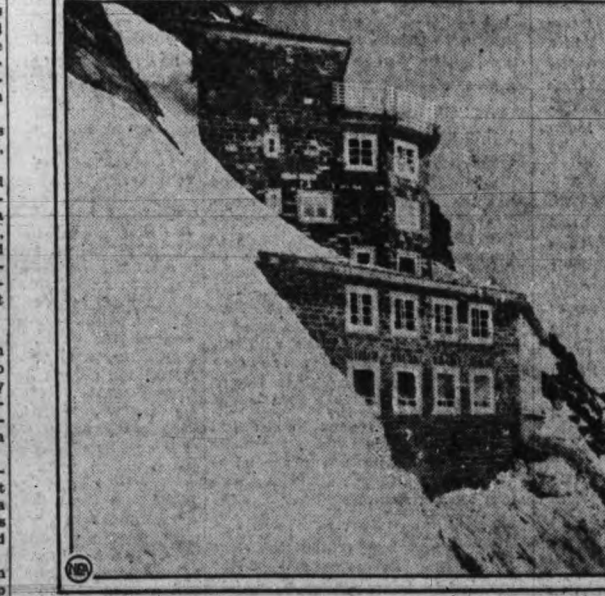
This invention "ran Edison and his associates ragged." The terrific strain of the centrifugal forces on the armature was so great that it often caused the copper bar windings to fly off and strike into the magnets. On one occasion

WITH his finger still feeling the prick of the needle on that diaphragm, Edison sat down and quickly sketched in a model of the device that was to catch the sound waves. He drew a cylinder about which was to be wrapped tin foil, to which was attached a diaphragm with a mouthpiece to talk into and a needle protruding in the back and touching the cylinder, which was turned by a crank. One of his assistants, James MacKenzie, the man who had taught Edison how to telegraph in his boyhood days and who was now a pensioned employee in his laboratory, looked at Edison's sketch and asked what it was for.

"What do you think it is for?" Edison asked.

"NEXT SATURDAY—Edison's great inventions. . . . His telegraph. . . . carbon transmitter. . . . Failures as successes. . . . Living a life of a and caring little for money."

HIGHEST OUTPOST OF SCIENCE IS LABORATORY 11,340 FEET UP IN ALPINE SNOWS



The "High Alpine Scientific Institute Jungfrau" in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, is completed, and has been turned over for operation to the international scientific organizations, including the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, which are its sponsors.

This unique stronghold of science is located at an altitude of 11,340 feet, on Jungfrau, in the shadow of the famous Jungfrau.

Scientists can reach this spot without any physical exertion, for the trip, taking only three and one-half hours,

is made entirely by electric trains from Interlaken up to Scheidegg station on the Wengernalp. There a cog railway starts for Eiger Glacier, boring through the giant peaks of the Eiger and Monch to Jungfrau.

Previous attempts have been made to conduct scientific observations in high altitudes. Such efforts had, however, invariably to be abandoned, for reasons of inadequate transportation facilities and shelter.

But Jungfrau, adjoining the source of Europe's mightiest "frozen stream," the Great Aletsch Glacier, fills

all these requirements throughout year, and an abundant supply of electric current is at the disposal of scientists and workers.

The High Alpine Scientific Institute is electrically heated and illuminated. Above are provided, facilities for a movie projection paratus are available.

Numerous and difficult problems are to be solved here. Research will be done in meteorology, geophysics, and the effects of high Alpine climate on the human beings will be a subject of elaborate study.



Thomas A. Edison is shown looking over a twelve-foot goldenrod specimen at his rubber experimental plant at Fort Myers, Florida.

Mac replied that it looked like a sausage filling machine.

"No," said Edison, "that is got talk."

NOW let us consider Edison a unsuccessful, interesting inventor. The first patent Edison ever took was in 1868, on his vote recorder, device would enable Congress to ter a vote in almost a minute place the results immediately of desk of every congressman.

Edison had high hopes in this first invention. Then he was that, "if there is one invention I not wanted in Washington—that one." Congress argued that the prevent filibustering when the desired to hold up undesirable legislation by repeated roll calls.

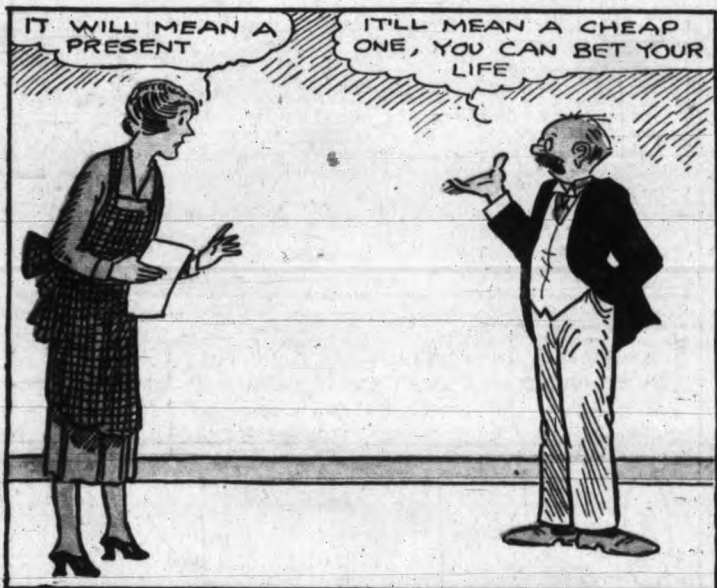
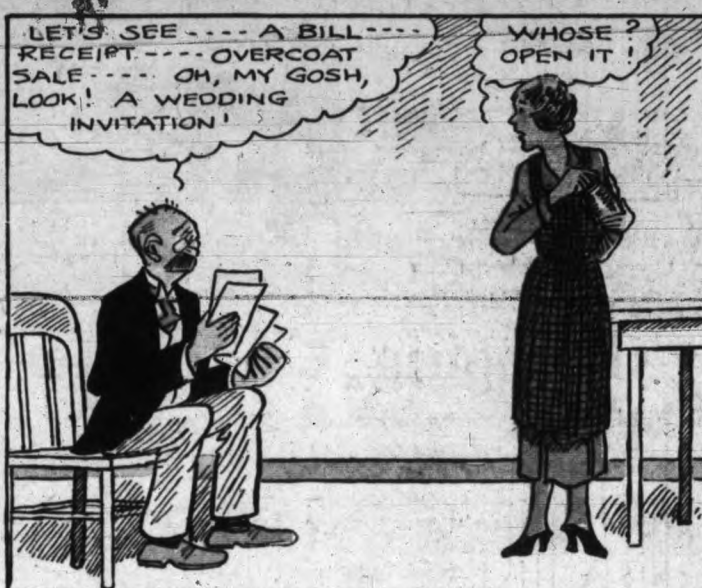
Edison took his first failure most heart. He resolved that henceforth would confine himself to making inventions for which there was a demand. At one time he became interested in extracting electricity from coal. His investigations were all failure. At another time Edison became absorbed in the problems of flying. He became convinced that the future of navigation would be deterred by means of the helicopter—a flying machine that screws straight up into the air. He patented a form of helicopter. It to nothing.

These are only a few of his failures. He had many more. A mind as powerful as that of Edison was forever restless. It is self-evident that, with such indefatigable experimenter, there have been failures, but what do count when one considers his successful inventions?

NEXT SATURDAY—Edison's great inventions. . . . His telegraph. . . . carbon transmitter. . . . Failures as successes. . . . Living a life of a and caring little for money."

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931

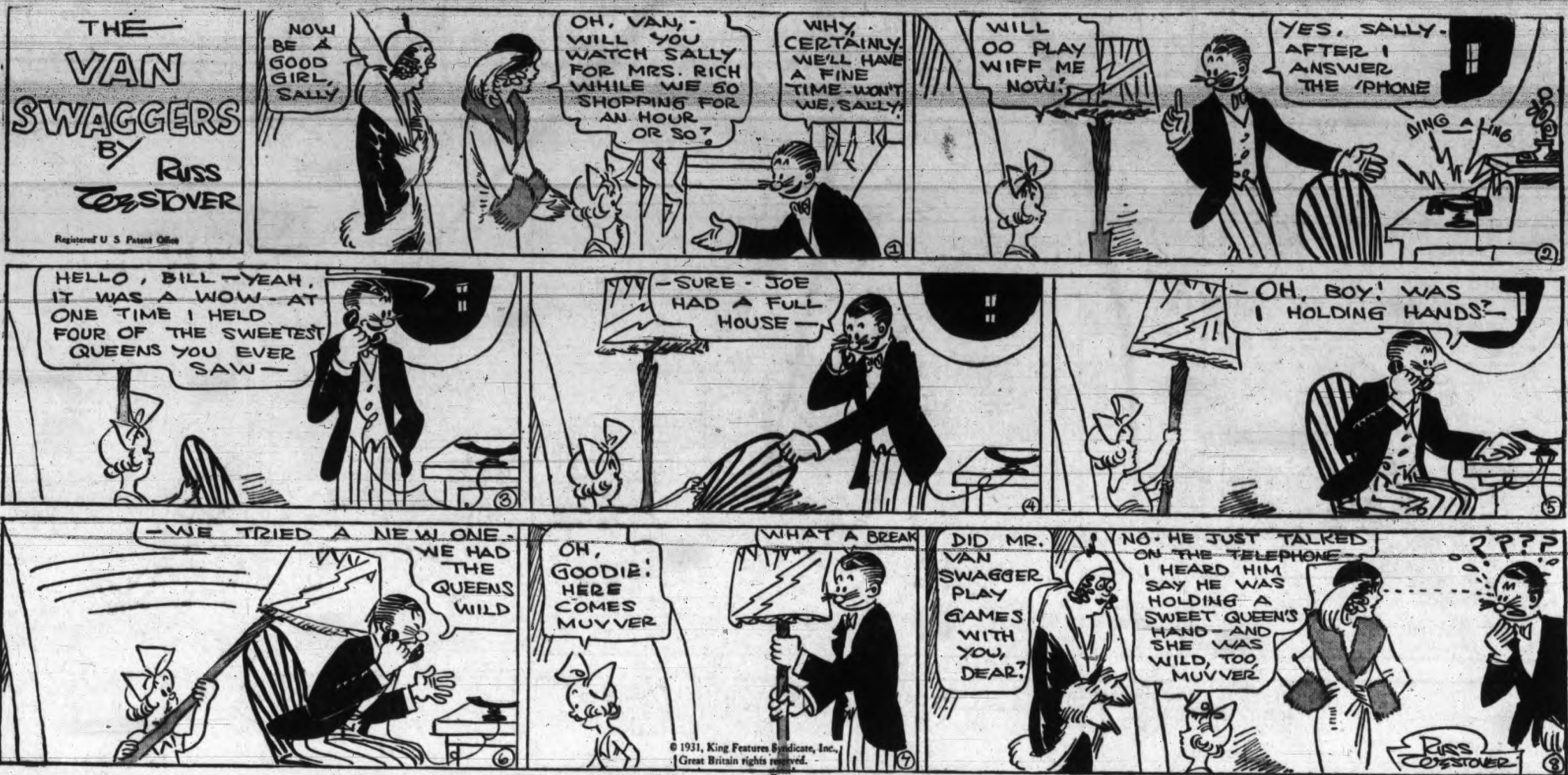




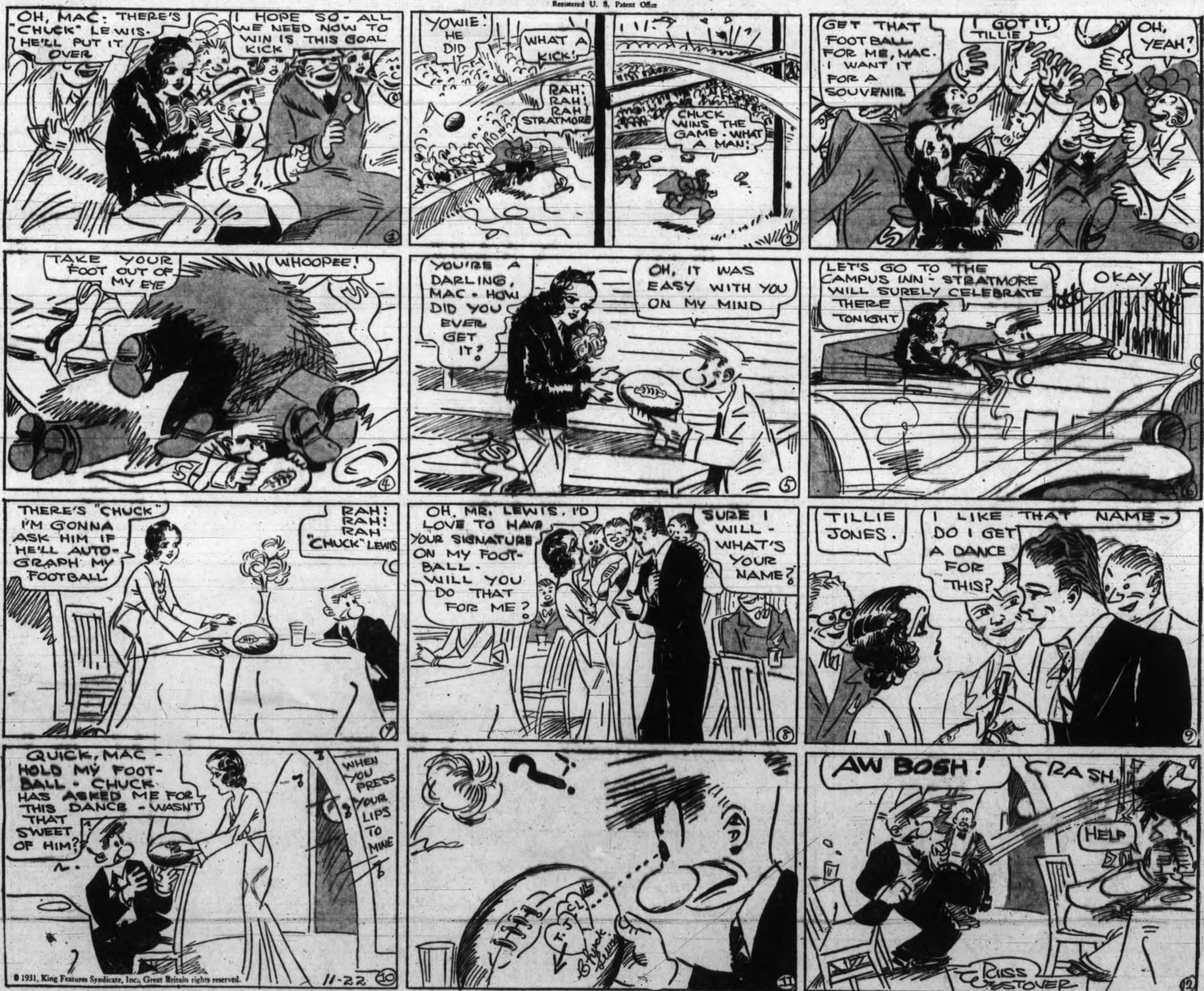
Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office





Tillie the Toiler



Regular Fellers

by Gene Byrnes

